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Earth Gets Closest Look At Jupiter

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 4 (UPI)—A small American spacecraft, Pioneer-10, sped within 81,000 miles of Jupiter last night, sailing past the glowing giant ball of primordial gases for man's first close-up exploration of the largest planet in the solar system.

After a 21-month, 360-million-mile voyage from Earth, the robot spacecraft pierced Jupiter's hazardous radiation belts and transmitted color pictures and volumes of scientific data as it approached within 81,000 miles of the planet's cloud tops.

Pictures showed the planet growing ever larger, its Great Red Spot bulging like a baleful eye in the southern hemisphere and its swirling clouds of cold ammonia flowing in bands of many colors. The detail and contrast were reported to be better than any previous photographs of Jupiter.

Helium Confirmed

Radioed data included measurements of Jupiter's radiation belts, magnetic field, temperatures and atmospheric composition. Scientists reported the first confirmation of helium existing on Jupiter, a discovery considered important to cosmologists attempting to explain the chemistry of the solar system and the universe.

Pioneer-10, reaching a speed of 23 miles a second, raced by the planet at about 0225 GMT Tuesday.

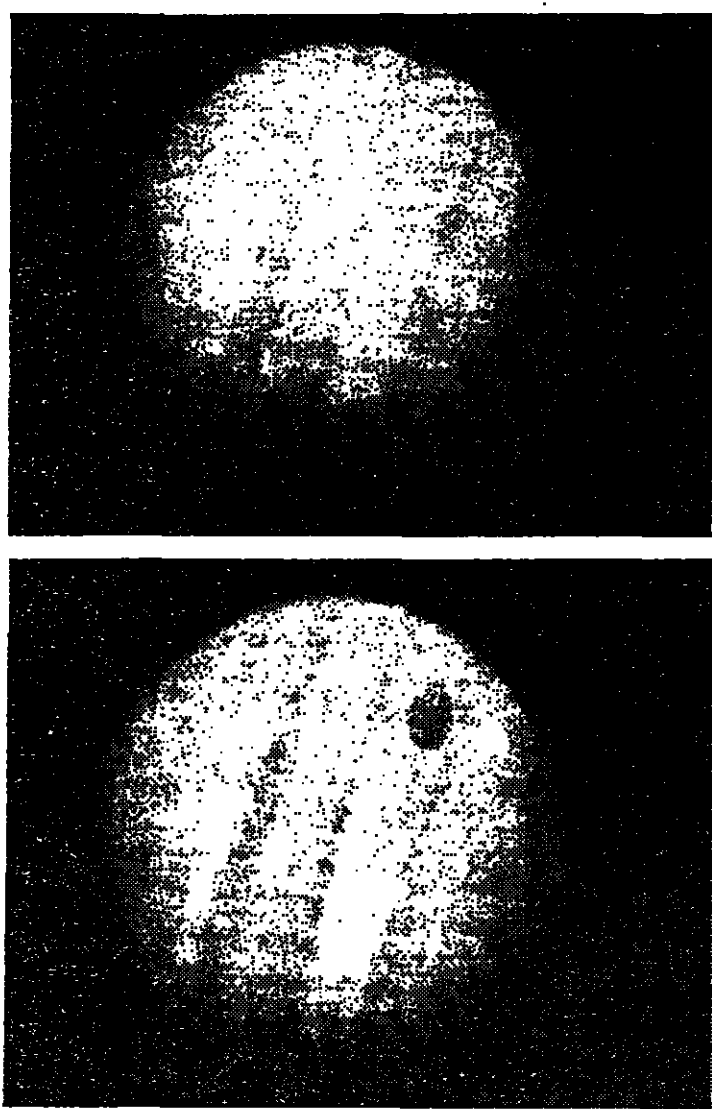
The pull of Jupiter's gravity was so great that, as expected, the 570-pound spacecraft was accelerated and slung past the planet on a new trajectory that should make it the first spacecraft ever to leave the solar system altogether.

In the extraordinary event that the spacecraft is discovered by some extraterrestrial civilization, Pioneer-10 bears a plaque with symbols disclosing Earth's location and depicts a nude man and a woman. The spacecraft is expected to leave the solar system beyond faraway Pluto in 1987 on a galactic course leading somewhere in the direction of the constellation Taurus.

Further, Faster

Pioneer-10 traveled farther and faster than any previous man-made object to make its historic rendezvous with Jupiter.

Spacecraft from Earth have already explored Venus, Mars and the Earth's moon. Mariner-10 is on its way to reconnoiter Mercury, the smallest and innermost planet. A fleet of four Soviet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Jupiter, as seen from Pioneer-10. Photo at bottom shows planet's Great Red Spot. Pictures were flown to Tucson and "enhanced" by scientists at University of Arizona.

'Emperor' of Planets Poses Many Important Questions

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Jupiter, emperor among the planets as its namesake was ruler of the Roman gods, has become a focus of scientific curiosity on a variety of questions, ranging from the origin of life to the origin of the planets, the sun and other stars.

Its periodic bursts of radio emission, its Great Red Spot, and its latitudinal bands, visible even through small telescopes, challenge those who would explain them.

Its extremely powerful magnetic field suggests a similarity to Earth—the only other planet known to have such a field. Yet Jupiter is utterly different from Earth, being formed largely of very light material (hydrogen and helium), and it may not even have a sharply delineated surface. So different are Jupiter and the

other great planets beyond it—Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—from the inner ones that it was once suspected they had been torn, by the sun's gravity, from the gaseous envelope of a passing star. The sharp difference between the inner and outer planets still awaits a generally accepted explanation.

Little Light Material

The inner or "terrestrial" planets—Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars—are formed of a residue of the heavier components of the sun, with relatively little light material, such as hydrogen and helium.

If they ever had great envelopes of these light gases, early in the formation of the solar system, those gases may have been blown off during a

Arabs May Bar Talks At Geneva

Until Israeli Army
Begins to Pull Out

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Highly placed Arab diplomats here said yesterday that Egypt and Syria had decided to boycott the proposed Middle East peace conference at Geneva unless Israeli forces carried out at least a limited withdrawal in the Suez area.

The sources said that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had obtained an endorsement for this policy last week from the other Arab leaders attending the Arab summit conference in Algiers, notably King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Overall Arab backing, especially by the oil-producing countries, was essential, the diplomats said, because the Arab countries are engaged in a worldwide "power play" in which they are seeking to put pressure on Israel through the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and the United Nations.

Under Review

The Egyptian-Syrian threat of refusing to go to a peace conference in the absence of a prior unconditional withdrawal by Israeli forces in the Suez area has been surfacing gradually here, until two days ago, Egyptian officials simply said that the issue of attendance at the peace conference was under review.

Even today, Ahmed Anis, the government spokesman, said officially only that Egypt's participation at the peace conference depended on the diplomatic contacts now under way with various countries.

United Nations officials from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim down are known to favor a resumption of the military talks which were broken off last Thursday, even if there is little chance of agreement, believing that the two sides are less likely to start shooting in earnest as long as they are talking.

It is thought that Mr. Sadat may agree to resume the military talks in deference to UN wishes. But informed sources today said that if Egypt resumes negotiating it will be on an initial unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Kissinger Trip

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will visit six nations Dec. 13 to 17 to help prepare for the Middle East peace conference, the State Department announced today.

Mr. Kissinger will go to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel, a department spokesman said.

The spokesman said it was "a reasonable assumption" that Mr. Kissinger will attend the opening phase of the Geneva conference.

At the same time, the spokesman said an agreement by the belligerents to withdraw their armies from positions taken during the October war was never seen as an absolute precondition to the beginning of the Geneva conference.

U.S. Aide, Eban Meet

JERUSALEM, Dec. 4 (AP)—A senior U.S. official today met Foreign Minister Abba Eban for an hour-long talk that reportedly dealt with efforts to bring Arabs and Israelis together for the Geneva peace conference.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman described the talk with Under Secretary of State Kenneth Rush as "useful and constructive." He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Rush, in Israel as an official U.S. representative at the funeral of David Ben-Gurion, conferred with Premier Golda Meir yesterday. He called that discussion "very satisfactory."



Front page of today's Canard Enchaîné reporting Monday night's "Watergaffe."

French Satirical Weekly Reports Bid to Install 'Bugs' in Its Offices

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—To its undoubted delight, Le Canard Enchaîné, French satirical weekly, announced today that a senior staffer inadvertently surprised several men preparing to install bugging devices in its new offices last night.

Revising its front page to make room for its scoop only hours before the press run, the weekly did not shrink from transatlantic comparisons in a headline asserting: "Quelle Watergaffe!"

Before the day was out a formal complaint against person unknown was filed in court by Roger Fresco, director of the weekly that has embarrassed three French republics by disclosing what the rest of the press dared not.

Two years ago, the Canard published what it claimed were the tax returns of the then prime minister, Jacques Chaban-Delmas. A resulting allegation that he had paid no income taxes over a three-year period was seen as a factor that finally led to his being dropped by President Georges Pompidou.

Police Denial

Canard staffers indicated that they felt police were behind the botched bugging operation. National police headquarters said, "No police service was involved" and that the incident was under investigation.

However, opposition National Assembly deputies tabled detailed questions demanding that Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin explain about police squads reportedly specialized in installing sophisticated bugging equipment.

Canard cartoonist André Escaro, who is also managing director, stumbled onto the bugging preparation about 10:15 p.m. last night when he walked by the weekly's new office—as yet unoccupied—and was surprised to see lights burning on the fourth floor.

On the third floor he saw flashlights being played on the ceiling. He entered the building, knocked on the office door, asked three "workers" what they were doing and was told they were installing "central heating."

Since the heating had been put in three weeks ago, Mr. Escaro needed no detailed explanation as to why the "workers" had torn out floorboards and had

bores, cables and wires spread around the room.

When Mr. Escaro asked the name of their firm, he was told by one "workman": "I don't really know the name of the company."

Mr. Escaro ran away to alert other Canard staffers. As he left he heard a walkie-talkie carried by a uniformed policeman on the sidewalk bark: "Hello, hello number two. Follow that guy who's just left. We're scrambling. Every man for himself."

When Mr. Escaro returned with colleagues, the cables and wires had disappeared, but some of the flooring was covered with dust-on, the fourth floor and fresh putty barely masked two

holes. One led to the building next door, the other to the third-story offices in the chief editor's room, where two tiny holes led to the hole on the floor above.

The concierge was dumfounded by a "worker" who told her they were going to put in "curtains."

Four front-page photographs documented the torn-up flooring and drilled holes.

"Most Listened to Paper"

The weekly's front page proclaimed "Watergate at the Canard" and exhorted the public to "read Le Canard Enchaîné: the most listened-to newspaper in France."

Playing on the word "micro" —the abbreviation for microphone in French—the paper's "ears" or small borer on either side of the nameplate, punningly accused Mr. Marcellin of "wanting to create... a microclimate."

In an editorial entitled "The Republic of the Microcephales," which could either mean the small or microphone-headed—the weekly charged that Mr. Marcellin had been stung by Watergate and "wanted to show that France could do just as well."

Anticipating the police denial, the editorial said, "Unable to govern, they listen," and noted similar official disclaimers had followed Canard revelations about (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Strike to Prevent Thursday Issue of Herald Tribune

A one-day strike by labor unions in France will prevent the publication of tomorrow's editions of the International Herald Tribune. The Herald Tribune regrets the inconvenience to its readers and will resume publication with the editions of Friday.

'Here's the Goddam Money' —Hughes's \$100,000 Presented

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—An associate of reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes opened a brown attaché case before the Senate Watergate committee today and dumped \$100,000 on a table saying, "Here's the Goddam money."

The money, according to Chester Davis, general counsel for the Hughes-owned Summa Corp., was the \$100,000 that President Nixon's close friend Charles C. (Boke) Reboreo returned to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes, working through an agent, had given Mr. Reboreo the money three years earlier as a donation to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

Mr. Davis appeared in an executive session before the committee before the attaché case was opened. He said that Mr. Davis had dumped the money out on a table, and that the surprised committee members scrambled to find a Senate sergeant-at-arms to guard the money and record the serial numbers of the bills.

Argument Over Testimony

Mr. Davis presented the money during an argument with committee members about whether he would testify about the transaction in executive session. A dozen Hughes aides have filed suit claiming that they are not required by law to testify in executive session and are required to do so only in public.

"The argument got heated," Mr. Davis stood up, flipped open the attaché case, dumped out the money on the table and said, "Here's the Goddam money," the aide said.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., the committee chairman, confirmed that Mr. Davis turned over the \$100,000.

An aide said that when Sen. Ervin saw the money, he said, "Wait a minute, I'm not going to touch that money until it's counted."

Mr. Davis then proceeded to count the money. The stacks of \$100 bills totaled \$100,000. There

was no explanation why there was an extra bill.

A half-dozen other Hughes aides appeared before committee staff members yesterday and refused to testify.

Mr. Reboreo, in earlier private testimony, acknowledged getting the money from Hughes associates in late 1969 and early 1970. He said he "assumed" the money was meant as a political contribution.

Mr. Reboreo said he never gave the money to Mr. Nixon, but kept it for three years in a safe deposit box in his Key Biscayne, Fla., Bank and Trust Co. He said he returned the money earlier this year.

The President and Mr. Reboreo have said the money was returned to the Hughes aide in the same bill in which it was delivered to Mr. Reboreo, in two \$50,000 installments in late 1969 and early 1970.

Committee investigators subpoenaed the cash in order to check the serial numbers.

They also have questioned the purposes for which the money was to be used and said they want to know why it was never turned over to the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Deputy Committee Counsel Rufus Edmisten, flanked by uniformed and plainclothes police, carried the money from the hearing room and drove away.

The cash was taken to the panel's headquarters in the new Senate Office Building and fed, one bill at a time, into a copying machine.

New Junta in Greece

Recognized by Britain

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Britain today recognized the new military regime in Greece, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"We consider that the regime fulfills our normal criteria for recognition and we are therefore conducting normal business with it," he said.

U.S. Gets New Chief Of Energy

Simon Warns
On Rationing

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—William E. Simon took over today as the nation's new energy czar and immediately warned that higher prices and perhaps gasoline rationing would be part of the cost of achieving "self-sufficiency" in energy.

Mr. Simon said the new Federal Energy Administration he heads will provide the leadership for a two-pronged program of saving energy and finding additional supplies of it within the United States.

"We have been a nation of great energy waste," he said, by using up over one-third of the world's energy while representing only 6 percent of its population.

But the day of overabundance of energy has ended and "we must change our life styles and be more thoughtful. This country now faces the choice between comfort and convenience or jobs," he said.

He said that part of the conservation effort will be to reduce private consumption of gasoline by 20 percent in the first three months of 1974—a reduction that may take a combination of higher prices and taxes, and perhaps rationing as well.

"There are going to be inequities in everything we do," Mr. Simon said, in declaring that he personally regarded rationing as "a last resort." He promised the rationing decision would be made before this month is out.

Mr. Simon, who will remain a deputy secretary of the Treasury, said at a White House press conference that homes and factories must also save fuel as part of an overall austerity program in energy.

"This will require some price increases or taxes on natural gas and electricity in addition to the allocation program on home heating fuel," he said.

The new super-agency, which will employ 2,500 people for at least two years, will try at the same time to spur the development of new energy sources through a system of tax incentives, he said.

One thing the Nixon administration wants to do, he said, is to build a second pipeline parallel to the one already authorized from Alaska's North Slope to Fritch, Nev.

"Never again," he pledged, will the United States let itself "be subject to economic and political blackmail by any foreign power." He said the United States by 1980 "can have this ability" for self-sufficiency.

President Nixon, who made a brief appearance at the press conference, said the government cannot win energy independence "without a total commitment of every American citizen to see our nation through this situation."

For his part, said Mr. Nixon, "I am personally assuming the chairmanship of the Energy Emergency Action Group which will continue to oversee all major policy issues relating to energy."



William E. Simon

Meanwhile, the House Commerce Committee voted today in favor of creating a federal energy administration, on the condition that its director be subject to Senate confirmation.

The House version of the emergency bill, drafted by Mr. Staggers, would authorize the President to order rationing of gasoline and other fuels, to lower speed limits and to shorten working hours. A version passed by the Senate would direct the President to curtail nonessential energy uses.

In New York, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, arrived today to start a tour expected to include talks with officials of the Arabian American Oil Co. He is expected in Washington tomorrow.

Turnout Is Heavy

Social Democrats Set Back In Danish National Election

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Danish voters turned out in record numbers today in a national election and rejected old-time politicians who built the welfare state in favor of untried and radical anti-tax candidates.

With 83.5 percent of the votes tabulated, the returns indicated the biggest defeat in 100 years for Premier Anker Jørgensen's Social Democratic party and minor setbacks for three center-right opposition parties.

Counting after the polls closed at 9 p.m. showed up to 30 percent support for the Center Democrats and the Progress party—both campaigning for income tax cuts to combat inflation and high taxation.

'The Trend Is Clear'

"I believe the trend is clear. The old parties have lost this round," said former Premier Hinnerup Baunsgaard on television. Mr. Baunsgaard headed a 1968-71 center-right coalition government.

Mr. Jørgensen told a nationwide television audience he would offer his resignation as head of government to Queen Margrethe tomorrow.

Interior Department officials said they expected a record 92 percent turnout among Denmark's 3.45 million registered voters.

In the 1966 general elections, the voter turnout was 89.3 percent—a record for a Danish election. The figure dropped to 87.2 percent in the 1971 election.

Progress Party's Gains

Returns tabulated shortly before midnight indicated that the Progress party would pick up 25 or more seats in the 179-seat Folketing on promises to abolish taxation, fire half of Denmark's civil servants and eliminate the military.

The Center Democrats were expected to win 18 seats.

Austerity Means More Babies, Italian Figures

MILAN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—One of the country's leading population experts said today that austerity measures imposed by the government may result in a disastrous baby boom.

Prof. Adriano Buzzati Traverso, writing in the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, said early closing hours for restaurants, movie houses and television and a ban on Sunday driving "may induce couples, legitimate or otherwise, to more frequent and prolonged love games."

The number of babies born after September, 1974, is likely to be higher than in recent years, he said. He said this would be a "new misfortune whose effects would be felt for decades" in overpopulated Italy.

EEC Ministers Discuss the Threat to Oil Supplies

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Common Market foreign ministers held five hours of confidential talks here today about the political and economic implications of the worsening oil supply situation in Europe, but agreed in the end to nothing more dramatic than a promise that there should be much more consultation between the community's governments in the coming months.

Although the ministers are clearly placing more hope on the success of the peace initiatives by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in the Middle East than on any plan for sharing Europe's oil supplies among the nine-member grouping, there was a frank and detailed discussion

Foreign Chiefs Talk for 5 Hours, Set No Accord on Common Action

about the implications of a prolonged oil shortage.

This is the first time European Economic Community ministers have come to grips with the economic threat to Europe posed by the oil-producing countries' supply restrictions. They were spurred by a European Commission paper that predicts that in the short term, U.S. manufactured goods will become more competitive in world markets than their EEC equivalents.

Restrictions Proposed

The document also suggested that there should be a restriction on the private use of oil—in other words, private driving may be

come subject to much more severe limitations than at present.

It predicts short-term working or substantial layoffs in the European car industry and warns that the effect of this would be felt immediately by the steel and glass industries. The cement and chemical industries would also be hurt.

The commission suggested that governments might consider a 10 percent reduction in oil supplies to manufacturing industries generally. If the Common Market's present rate of production is to be maintained, the commission said, the EEC will need up to 20 percent more oil than it had before the crisis began. It points out that instead supplies to the EEC are down by 15 percent.

The report added that the effects of the oil shortage on the balance of payments situation in all EEC countries would be "very negative." Although it did not say so in as many words the commission hinted that the high growth rates enjoyed by most Common Market nations during the past decade have finally and decisively come to an end.

The ministers were completely tight-lipped after their discussions. The British minister responsible for European affairs, John Davies, would only say that "all aspects" of the crisis had been discussed by the ministers and that the ministers were not at this stage prepared to commit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

On Judge Hoffman's Charges

Kunstler and 3 of 'Chicago 7' Are Convicted of Contempt

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP).—Defense lawyer William Kunstler and three "Chicago Seven" conspiracy defendants were convicted today of contempt during their stormy trial before Judge Julius J. Hoffman four years ago.

Lawyer Leonard J. Weinglass and two other defendants were acquitted by Judge Edward T. Gignoux of U.S. District Court, who presided at the trial without a jury that began Oct. 29.

Convicted with Kunstler were David T. Dellinger, Jerry C. Rubin and Abbie Hoffman. Acquitted were Thomas C. Hayden and Rennie Davis.

Those convicted face a maximum sentence of six months in prison. Judge Gignoux set sentencing for Thursday.

Lengthy Verdict

He took more than an hour to read the lengthy verdict as he ruled on each of the 26 specifications of contempt remaining against the lawyers and defendants. Dellinger was convicted on seven specifications and Hoffman, Rubin and Kunstler were convicted on two each.

At the conclusion of the conspiracy trial in February, 1970, Judge Hoffman had cited the lawyers and defendants on 175 counts of contempt and imposed jail sentences ranging up to four years in Kunstler's case.

A federal appeals court threw out the sentences and returned the case for trial to the district court. The appeals court deleted many of the contempt citations. Judge Gignoux dismissed many additional citations during the course of the trial, including all charges against John R. Froines and Lee Weiner. Mr. Froines and Mr. Weiner were acquitted of all charges during the conspiracy trial.

The other five defendants were convicted in February, 1970, of inciting rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

But an appeals court reversed that decision and the government declined to retry the charges.

Specific Criteria

In reaching his verdict, Judge Gignoux said that the appeals court had set specific criteria for a finding of guilty on contempt charges. He noted that many of the charges did not satisfy the appeals court ruling that acts of contempt must constitute a material obstruction to a trial.

In dismissing other charges, he noted that because of the binding and gagging of Bobby Seale, an original defendant, and repeated disruption by spectators, the defendants and lawyers could not be blamed for obstructing the trial.

Mr. Kunstler was convicted on one charge which Judge Gignoux characterized as a "vicious personal attack" on Judge Hoffman. The incident occurred Feb. 2, 1970, when Kunstler, in protesting a ruling by the judge, called the trial "a legal lynching" and told the judge that he (Kunstler) was "disgraced to be here."

Kunstler also was convicted for informing the jury that Judge Hoffman refused to allow a witness to testify after the judge had expressly forbidden Kunstler to do so.

Hoffman and Rubin were convicted for an incident on Feb. 6, 1970, when they entered the courtroom in judicial robes decorated with the Star of David, took off the robes and stepped on them. Judge Gignoux termed their actions "outrageous misbehavior in the presence of the court."

Judge Gignoux found Dellinger guilty because "his violation of the judge was wholly unwarranted." Dellinger repeatedly accused the judge of lying and often called him "a liar... assistant prosecutor... dishonest."



William M. Kunstler

Memo Shows Colson Sought Aid for Mafia-Linked Suspect

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Charles W. Colson agreed while he was special counsel to President Nixon to intervene in a Justice Department criminal investigation on behalf of a New York union official identified by Justice officials as a close associate of a powerful New York State Mafia leader, according to White House documents.

These documents, obtained by The Washington Post, show that Mr. Colson agreed to help the target of the investigation, union official Daniel P. Gagliardi, a week after a 1972 Justice Department memorandum described Mr. Gagliardi's indictment for alleged Teamsters union extortion activity in the New York area as imminent.

One of the White House memos, to Mr. Colson from one of his aides, discussed the possibility of Mr. Gagliardi being indicted and conveyed to Mr. Colson a personal plea from Mr. Gagliardi that he "be gotten off the hook."

"Do All Possible"

In a handwritten response to his aide at the bottom of the memo, Mr. Colson wrote:

"Watch for this. Do all possible."

The word "all" is underlined.

Mr. Gagliardi was not indicted, and the case was dropped. Justice Department prosecutors who handled the case said they received no pressure to stop the probe, and there is no evidence to indicate otherwise.

Mr. Colson, who resigned his White House position earlier this year to enter private law practice, declined to comment on this story. Attempts to obtain comment from Mr. Gagliardi also were unsuccessful.

Mr. Gagliardi is business manager of Local 137 of the International Union of Operating Engineers in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. Operating engineers drive heavy construction equipment such as bulldozers, steamshovels, and cranes.

A Jan. 19, 1972, Justice Department memo describing the investigation of Mr. Gagliardi and a second suspect in the alleged extortion plot said Mr. Gagliardi and his union worked closely with Teamsters Local 456 in Elmford, N.Y. Both locals are in Westchester County.

Associate of Ardito

Mr. Gagliardi is a close associate of John (Buster) Ardito, a member of the Mafia "family," or group, once headed by the late Vito Genovese, according to a Justice Department source.

The source said information on the association between the two men comes both from investigations by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, where the case was developed, and from the FBI.

Ardito is considered by New York law enforcement officials to be one of the most powerful Mafia figures in the area. He has turned up in law enforcement investigations of narcotics smuggling, gambling, bribery, extortion, and labor racketeering, according to law enforcement officials and court records.

The Justice Department source said the relationship between Ardito and Mr. Gagliardi has included performance of favors for Mr. Gagliardi by Ardito in labor matters. Because of the relationship, the source said, persons who have dealt with Mr. Gagliardi have expressed fear of him.

The Justice Department memo on the Gagliardi case said his union and the Teamsters local in Elmford exercise "tight control" over the construction industry in Westchester County.

The Jan. 19 Justice Department memo on the case said an indictment was expected the following month. On Jan. 24, former White House aide George T. Bell, who has since died, wrote this memorandum to Mr. Colson: "You will recall that Pete Brennan called a while ago with regard to Gagliardi who is President of Local 137 of the Operating Engineers in Westchester County who had been subpoenaed relative to an inquiry regarding a local Teamster union."

The bill is expected to pass the House in some form, whereupon it will move to the Senate.

Top administration officials told Rep. Passman's subcommittee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the \$2.2 billion includes \$1 billion in weapons already sent to Israel out of U.S. arms stocks.

They testified in open and closed session that they don't know exactly how much Israel will need, but that its needs will depend on how heavily the Soviet Union re-arms the Arab nations.

The foreign assistance appropriations bill also includes \$150 million in emergency aid for Cambodia and \$10 million in emergency relief for the drought-stricken Sahel region of Africa and for Pakistan and Nicaragua which suffered floods and an earthquake.

The emergency aid for munitions and weapons for Cambodian government troops was cut \$50 million from the administration's \$200-million request.

The relief for Africa, Pakistan and Nicaragua was cut \$50 million from the administration's \$150-million request.

The bill includes \$2.37 billion for U.S. economic and military assistance, \$1 billion for other foreign assistance programs, such as the Peace Corps, and the emergency aid for Israel, Cambodia, Africa, Pakistan and Nicaragua.

The bill is \$132 million below President Nixon's request for \$632 million for Indochina post-war reconstruction. It does include \$1.45 billion for U.S. military assistance, including the \$500 million for Indochina and \$930 million in economic aid.

In appropriating \$880 million under a new concept for allocating money by social need rather than under grant programs, the committee put heavy emphasis on meeting nutrition problems in the world. It appropriated \$277 million for food and nutrition programs, \$125 million for population planning and health, \$88 million for education and human-resource development, \$52 million for selected development programs and \$38 million for internationally-funded programs.

House Unit Votes \$5.8 Billion For U.S. Foreign Assistance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The House Appropriations Committee has approved a foreign assistance appropriations bill of almost \$5.8 billion, which includes most of President Nixon's \$2.2-billion request to help Israel replace its war losses.

The foreign operations appropriations subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Otto E. Passman, D., La., cut the emergency Israeli request to \$1.7 billion last week and sent a \$5.3 billion bill for foreign aid and other U.S. overseas programs on to the full committee.

But Rep. Passman indicated yesterday that he would go along with restoring most of the \$2.2 billion, saying that the Nixon administration has presented a strong case for the money and "has fortified me."

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Senate Learns Sunday Sitting Not So Unusual

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Embarrassed U.S. Senate officials yesterday retracted earlier statements that Sunday's Senate session was the first on the Sabbath since 1861.

The Senate library, after a careful survey, said the Senate had met at least twice for a regular Sunday session in the 1930s—March 4, 1923, and March 3, 1929.

The report that Sunday's meeting was the first in 112 years had been based on records of the Senate parliamentarian's office that proved to be incomplete.

Leary Dope Charges Dropped in California

SANTA ANA, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP).—A narcotics case against Timothy Leary, LSD advocate and former Harvard psychologist, has been dropped because prosecution wouldn't be worth the effort, authorities said yesterday.

A trial would "accomplish virtually nothing since he is already in prison for a long time," Orange County Deputy District Attorney Art Koelle said. Leary is serving two consecutive sentences—a 1-to-10-year term for marijuana possession and a 6-month-to-5-year term for escape.



HOW FAR IS UP?—For this workman helping to install a television antenna on Sears Tower in Chicago, "up" is 1,485 feet—471 meters. The view is south from Chicago's business district into an area of railroad yards, warehouses, and the Chicago River. The photograph was taken from a raised section at the top of the building, which succeeds New York's Trade Center (1,353 feet high) as the world's tallest.

Ordering ITT Case Dropped

Jaworski Seeks Nixon Tape of 1971 Call to Kleindienst

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Special Watergate prosecutor John A. Jaworski has asked the court to order that the Nixon White House drop its appeal against International Telephone and Telegraph.

The presidential phone call, which has been acknowledged by the White House, was made to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst on April 19, 1971, on ITT officials were lobbying actively against efforts by the Justice Department to bring the trust case to a Supreme Court test. At that time, Mr. Kleindienst was a deputy attorney general.

Mr. Kleindienst disclosed the call to former Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Several days before he was fired on Mr. Cox's order, Mr. Cox cited the call as one of the reasons he could not comply with the president's request that he forgo right to subpoena additional identical documents.

There was no comment from special Watergate prosecutor's office on Mr. Jaworski's written test to the White House for April 19, 1971, tape. Mr. Jaworski has ordered that his office not discuss any requests for release on Watergate matters.

'An Illustration'

Former Attorney General Eliot A. Richardson said yesterday Mr. Cox had raised the issue of the ITT tape three days before he was fired.

It was an illustration, said Richardson, "of the sort of fence that he felt he needed."

Nixon Nominates Career Envoys

to Vacant Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Nixon announced yesterday six nominees to fill vacant ambassadorships in Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mali, Kenya.

Succeeding the retired Robert McElroy in Mexico is Joseph Jova, who has been ambassador to the Organization of American States since 1969.

Mr. Jova, a State Department official, will succeed Mr. Barker in Romania. Mr. Barker is to be replaced by Mr. G. Bowdler in Guatemala. G. Bowdler, now serving on Commission on the Organization for the Conduct of Foreign Policy and once a member of Vietnam peace negotiating in Paris, succeeds Clinton E. in Haiti.

Mr. McGuire, director of State Department's Office of African Affairs, will replace Mr. O. in Mali. Mr. McGuire, now in Trinidad and Tobago and en route to the Malagasy Republic, is to be replaced by Mr. O. He will succeed Robert O. in Mali.

to Idle 22,033 Canadian Strike

TROTT, Dec. 4 (UPD).—The Motor Co. said today that shortages caused by a strike in Canada has forced the layoffs of 22,033 workers, who will return to their jobs when parts become available.

The Ford layoffs were in addition to the more than 177,000 workers who will be laid off in the industry this month and in early because of shrinking big sales due to the energy crisis.

U.S. House Backs 55 MPH Limit On All Vehicles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The House voted yesterday to require states to establish a uniform 55-mile-an-hour speed limit for automobiles, buses and trucks.

The bill was cleared by voice vote, with no debate. It now goes to the Senate, which had earlier attached to an oil allocation bill an amendment giving the President discretionary authority to establish national speed limits in order to conserve fuel.

Under the House measure, states failing to establish a 55-mile-an-hour speed limit within 60 days of enactment would be penalized by the loss of federal funds for highway projects. This would necessitate special legislative sessions in some states that do not have regular sessions scheduled next year.

States could set lower speed limits for heavy vehicles and for hazardous conditions. The proposed 55-mile limit would extend to June 30, 1975, unless the President declared before that time that there was no longer a fuel shortage.

In a recent message to Congress, President Nixon proposed a 50-mile-an-hour limit for automobiles and a 55-mile limit for buses and trucks. It was estimated that the 50-mile limit for automobiles would produce a saving of 200,000 barrels of gasoline per day.

Ceausescu Opens Washington Visit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Romania's President and Communist party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, met today with President Nixon to discuss trade, the oil crisis and the Middle East.

The two leaders opened their discussions immediately after Mr. Ceausescu, his wife and official party were welcomed at the White House.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ceausescu met for an hour and 20 minutes after the welcome. A White House spokesman said the talks "were very warm... the atmosphere was friendly." Mr. Ceausescu will spend two days here and nine days in all in the United States.

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New Contacts Made

East, West Germany Try Again
On Impasse Over Better Ties

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (NYT).—East and West Germany made a fresh start last week in trying to break a deadlock on normalizing relations that is slowing Chancellor Willy Brandt's attempt to improve relations with the Soviet bloc.

New teams of negotiators met for two days in East Berlin. No immediate progress was reported, but further sessions were scheduled for later this month.

By accepting an East German diplomatic official as chief negotiator and by agreeing to move the talks from the East Berlin cabinet building to the Foreign Office, Bonn signaled acceptance, at least in part, of the Communist demand that future relations between the two should equal those between foreign countries.

Initially West Germany had insisted on "special relations"

within one German nation, a term the East Germans strongly rejected.

Bonn's cautious new approach was reported linked to implicit Communist threats against West Berlin and its vulnerable access routes to West Germany. A high-ranking Bonn aide said he feared that the Communists might reinstitute stringent controls on the routes.

The official said his information was that the East Germans had complained to the Soviet Union—one of the signers of the 1971 Berlin pact along with the United States, Britain and France—that they had been forced to give away too much under the agreement.

The pact, aimed at improving life for the city 110 miles inside East Germany, eased travel along the east-west highways and gave the two million West Berliners permission to visit East Germany on special passes 30 times a year. The Western powers retained their role as special protectors, but the pact also stressed the city's ties to West Germany.

West Berlin and its relations to Bonn are a major point of conflict in the talks. Apparently by giving way on other issues, Bonn hopes to strengthen its hand on the West Berlin question.

According to the Bonn source, the East Germans told the Russians that something must be done to halt the flow of refugees along Berlin's transit routes. Some 5,500 East Germans have fled to the West in the first 10 months of this year, some hidden in the trunks of cars.

Communists Take Steps

So far, the Communists have limited their activity to police patrols along highways and to the handing down of stiff prison sentences, evidently in the hope of scaring would-be defectors.

In another move, the East Germans last month doubled their entry fee to cut down on West-ern visitors. Close to 10 million visits were made by Berliners and West Germans in the East this year.

Bonn picked a new negotiator with the East Germans, Günter Gaus, a former newsmen who holds the position of under secretary of state in Mr. Brandt's chancellery. He has already been assigned to head the future West German mission in East Germany.

According to the Bonn compromise plan, Mr. Gaus will retain his present title and keep his office in Bonn even after assumption of the post in East Berlin. At East German insistence, the mission will presumably be accredited to the East Berlin Foreign Ministry.

After his first session in East Berlin, Mr. Gaus said the plan appeared acceptable. But he also observed that "normalization will take longer than we had previously anticipated."

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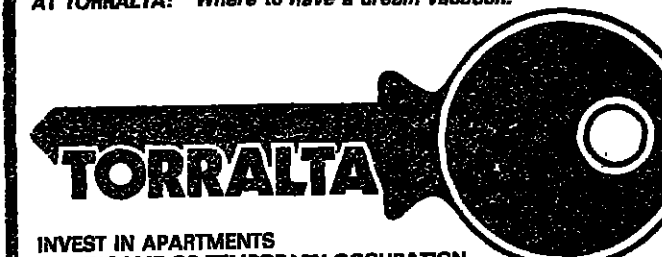
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WINTER SCENE—In Bavaria, a setting for the postcard trade.

Italian Communities Isolated

Heavy Snow, Cold Grip Southern Europe

From Wire Dispatches

NAPLES, Dec. 4.—Snowstorms isolated hundreds of villages in the mountains of southern Italy today, halted trains and marooned motorists on superhighways.

Below-freezing temperatures and snow also struck Yugoslavia and northern Greece. At least eight deaths were reported in the three countries of farmers caught

in the open all night, and several persons were reported missing.

Snow was five feet deep in the streets of Avellino, a community of 40,000 in the mountains inland from Naples. Schools were closed and food was reported running short.

Officials reported more than 200 villages isolated in Avellino, Salerno, Potenza and Matera

provinces, areas where almost every winter brings an emergency. They said air force planes may parachute food and medicines to some of the communities.

Naples itself had only a sprinkling of snow.

Three trains on the Rome-Bari line were stalled in the mountains. A police party rescued 900 motorists who sought shelter in a tunnel after a snowstorm halted their cars on the Avellino-Bari superhighway.

In Yugoslavia, the weather improved today and fears centered on the possibility that heavy snowfalls, followed by rains in some areas, could set off major floods that could be disastrous for places at the foot of mountains.

This year's record low temperature was reported today at Celje, where minus 33 Centigrade (—9 Fahrenheit) was registered.

Temperatures in many parts of northern Greece dropped to around —10C (14F). High snow has cut off highways and mountain routes and isolated several towns. Army units were used to clear record snow depths of six and a half feet.

Electricity and telecommunications networks were disrupted. Orange and apple crops were destroyed. Many schools in northern Greece were shut down.

24-Hour Strike
May Paralyze
France Tomorrow

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—All sectors of the French economy will be hit by a 24-hour general strike planned Thursday to protest rising prices, labor sources said today.

Union leaders have sent strike calls to longshoremen, electricity workers, civil servants, mailmen, cab drivers, journalists, factory workers, train drivers, teachers, hospital workers and airline pilots.

Officials of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) said that there would be a drop—and possibly cuts—in electric current, but efforts would be made to restrict these to industry.

The major unions called the strike last month as the government announced that inflation in France is running at an average annual rate of 11 percent.

Bonn-Madrid Accord

BOON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Spanish foreign minister Laureano Lopez Rodó today signed a social security agreement covering Spaniards working in Germany. A ministry spokesman said the agreement replaced another social security program that came into effect Oct. 29, 1959, and also covers Germans working in Spain.

Plane Hobbyists Held

As Spies in Yugoslavia

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Two Britons pleaded not guilty today to spying charges and told a military tribunal they had merely been indulging in their hobby of plane-spotting when arrested near a Yugoslav military airfield.

Paul Mason, 22, and Robert Curtis, 31, admitted having visited several Yugoslav airfields, most of them with military sections.

Court sources said a verdict was expected tomorrow. They face a minimum sentence of one year and a maximum penalty of death.

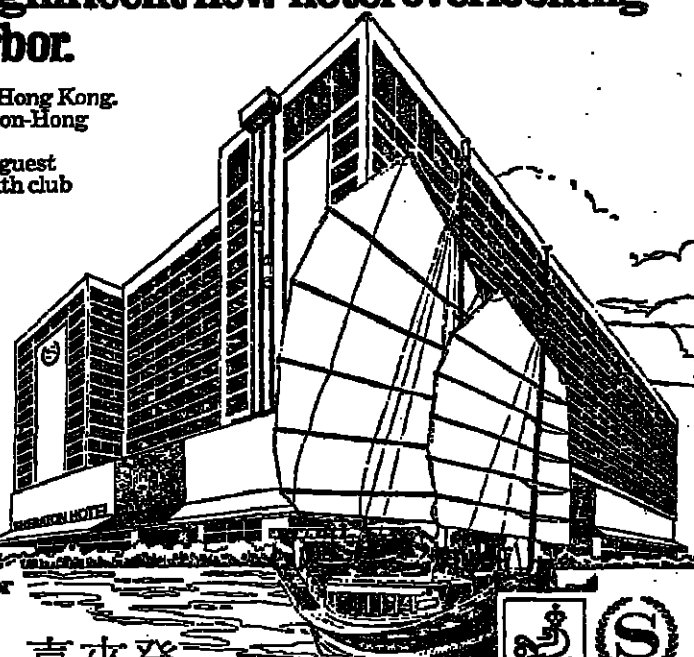
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Obituaries

Ruiz Cortines, Ex-President
Of Mexico, Gave Women Vote

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4 (AP).—Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, 82, the Mexican president who gave women the vote, died yesterday.

Mr. Ruiz Cortines, who was president from 1952 to 1958, died at his ranch near Veracruz after an illness of several weeks.

Born in Veracruz, he quit college to help support his family, was an officer in the revolutionary army and entered politics shortly after Gen. Victoriano Huerta's coup in 1911, the last in Mexico.

Mr. Ruiz Cortines allied himself with Miguel Alemán. He was Veracruz state minister of government when Mr. Alemán was governor, succeeded him when Mr. Alemán moved up to the presidency and then became president when Mr. Alemán's time in office ended in 1952.

During his administration, the Mexican peso was devalued from 2.50 to the dollar to 12.50, the value it has maintained ever since. He also inaugurated the Falcón Dam on the border between Mexico and the United States with President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Another act of his administration was the acquisition of the vast Baviera Hacienda in the northwestern state from the heirs of publisher William Randolph Hearst. The land was distributed among peasant farmers.

His successor, President Adolfo López Mateos, named him president of the financing commission for nonmetallic minerals, but he visited the commission's office in Mexico City only once a week to sign papers. He spent the rest of his time at his ranch.

Adm. R. G. Colbert
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Adm. Richard G. Colbert, 58, commander in chief of Allied forces, Southern Europe, until his retirement last month because of ill health, died yesterday of cancer in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Adm. Colbert, who graduated with the class of 1937 from Annapolis Naval Academy, closed out his World War II service as a destroyer commander, assisting French forces in combating Chinese pirates off Vietnam.

He attended the Naval War College in Newport, R.I., and later was the first director of its Naval Command College.

He was promoted to full admiral in May of 1972.

Hayman Shamir
TEL AVIV, Dec. 4 (AP).—Hayman Shamir, 53, Israeli aviation pioneer and co-founder of Israel Aircraft Industries, died yesterday.

Mr. Shamir, born Hyman Shekman in Russia, helped smuggle airplanes, arms and military supplies to Palestine in the years before Israel's statehood in 1948.

Watson Washburn
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Watson Washburn, 79, a lawyer who was known earlier as a Davis Cup tennis player, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Washburn was a lawn tennis player of international renown. Off the tennis court, his prosecutions of fraudulent dealers in securities won him prominence of another kind, when he was assistant attorney general of New York State in charge of the Bureau of Securities.

Bruce Yarnell
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Bruce Yarnell, 35, actor, singer and dancer, died Friday night when the single-engine plane he was piloting crashed on a mountain slope in northern Los Angeles County.

Two passengers were also killed. Federal authorities said that Mr. Yarnell radioed just before the crash that the plane had lost electric power and he had become disoriented.

Mr. Yarnell, a baritone who had moved from television dramas and musicals to leading roles in the last three seasons with the San Francisco Opera company, was best remembered here as Curly in the 1959 revival of

Winzer Says His Trip
To West Aided Détente

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer today described his official visits to Belgium and Luxembourg as a contribution to relaxation of tension, the East German news agency, ADN said.

"I can say without exaggeration that all my talks with the chiefs of state and governments and the foreign ministers during my visit to the two countries were held in an atmosphere of relaxation," Mr. Winzer said in an interview.

No. 1 Health Problem

Aerospace Technology Aids
Research on Atherosclerosis

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The technology that made possible man's first close-up map of Mars has been coupled with the old-fashioned X-ray to give doctors a new and potentially important view of hardening of the arteries.

The scientists who developed the new technique for viewing human blood vessels expect it to become a key tool for studying atherosclerosis, the common type of hardening of the arteries which ranks as the nation's No. 1 health problem.

A substantial measure of their enthusiasm is shared by officers of the National Heart and Lung Institute, which has supported research leading to the new technique.

The method was developed through collaboration between the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of California Institute of Technology and the University of Southern California's Medical School. It involves basic computer-aided techniques for extracting information from images that scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration employed to see the real picture from the cloud of extraneous radio noise signals they received via a craft from the vicinity of Mars.

In the case of heart vessels, the technology is used to create a meaningful picture of a regularity within arteries, an ordinary arteriogram—a ray visualization of an artery.

The purpose is to watch progression or the regress of atherosclerosis in the arteries over a period of time.

Atherosclerosis, a type of arteriosclerosis, involves the formation of fatty plaques in the interior lining of arteries. These plaques become progressively enlarged they restrict flow of blood and ultimately block a blood vessel entirely.

It is the process believed responsible for most heart attacks and many strokes. It is the chief cause of the disease that accounts for most deaths.

The new technique produces X-ray pictures on which the shape and irregularities, sending atherosclerotic plaques can be seen clearly within arteries.

The ability to see the extent of plaques within arteries offers the prospect of pictures repeatedly at intervals to see whether they are growing or retreating. The influence of diet, salt, drug treatment.

Great Implications
This kind of sequential atherosclerosis in living patients could have a profound effect on knowledge of the disease, efforts to cope with it.

Conventional X-ray studies the arteries will show blockage or serious narrowing artery, but will not ord give the kind of detail available through the new method.

Heart experts say one key problem in research atherosclerosis is the presence of a good and timely means the state of a patient's atherosclerosis hampers effort develop, or to prove effectiveness of treatment, the progression of atherosclerosis.

Wehner Retain
Brandt Party
BOON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Werner was re-elected to parliamentary floor leadership. Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Wehner, 67, a member of the party executive who was its deputy chairman until resignation for health reasons last April, won re-election 172-47 vote at a special election of the party's 240 Bundestag members. The remaining parliamentarians did not vote.

Observers noted that election of Mr. Wehner stands to the left of Mr. Brandt's own moderate brand of socialism took place two months after crossed swords with the chancellor over Mr. Brandt's 1973 détente policy.

While Mr. Brandt was making concessions from the bloc over the status of Czech-German friendship, Mr. Wehner described the party chief's demands as "grated."

He was reported to be suffering from abdominal cancer.

It's breakers
rolling over long
white beaches...

It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.



MOVIES IN PARIS

Elliott Gould Scores Success As Sleuth in 'Long Good-Bye'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Robert Altman, "author" of "M*A*S*H" and "Brewster McCloud," said at last year's Cannes Festival that his next production would be a screen version of Raymond Chandler's "The Long Good-Bye." It was then Altman's plan to include the late novelist himself as a character of the scenario. But this added dimension is absent from the motion picture (in English) at the France-Belgium and the Saint-Germain Village.

The present Altman adaptation is oblique and might be described as a roundabout retelling of the detective yarn. Laying hold of the bones of the original story, it proceeds to juggle them cinematically. Movies these days go to almost any length in ignoring the narrative to achieve pictorial effects. The celebrated Chandler sleuth, Philip Marlowe, seems to pass much of his life in riding up and down in the elevator of his apartment house and in driving about the Malibu Beach colony.

Such irrelevant stories are like setting into a taxi in a strange city, instructing the cabbie to take you to a certain destination and having the swindler drive you all around town only to deposit you next door to where you started. Delayed action does not automatically constitute suspense, as is elaborately demonstrated by this wayward exercise. En route, there is some stunning photography—in particular, the sequence in which the images of a scene are reflected in the glass of a window—but much time is spent in waiting for camera stunts to unfold.

Chandler's prize creation was the down-at-the-heels but sassy private eye, Marlowe, who in this installment finds himself unwittingly involved in the investigation of a double murder. Having obligingly chauffeured a gambling pal over the Mexican border, he becomes a suspect in the case and is grilled by the police and threatened with arrest. He escapes by a singularly sleazy gambler's ruse. A rugged individualist of sharp wits and resourcefulness, Marlowe wriggles out of his complicated and unsavory predicament with the agility and savoir faire of Houlihan liberating himself from a pair of prop handcuffs.

Elliott Gould makes a magnificent Marlowe, grubby, sardonic, willful, defiant and distrustful of all save his pampered cat. He effectively scores the flashes of ironic comedy and sudden intuition with his casual, throw-away underplaying. He turns the character from the printed page into a recognizable and appealing human being, given to dark jesting and ever suspicious of the motives of those about him, but a sympathetic fellow for all that. Indeed, Gould is so surprisingly successful in this role that one should like to see him again as

Chandler's hawkshaw, Nina Van Pallandt is more standardly Chandleresque as the tough-liberated lady of gentle exterior and Sterling Hayden provides a realistic account of her drunken, impotent husband, a writer goes to seed.

In "Le Magnifique" (at the Colisée and the Danton) Philippe de Broca, a director of originality and zest, seems to have appropriated the initial Altman notion for "The Long Good-Bye" and accorded it a jazzy lampooning.

Here we have the double exposure of a writer and what he writes, with the author becoming quite ridiculously his own hero. Jean-Paul Belmondo, with his customary broad grin, impersonates a hard-boiled back-biting in his dreary flat to gladden the hearts of millions with trashy adventure novels about international intrigues of James Bondish nature. Preposterous situations ensue in exotic locations spring from his fertile if idiotic brain with torrential fury, as he huddles, chain smoking, over his battered typewriter. He—and we—enter into the gaudy happenings of his ruthless imagination and these are humorously contrasted with his drab but frantic everyday existence.



Elliott Gould as Philip Marlowe in "The Long Good-Bye."

There are some hilarious conceits—among them the snobbish publisher who would steal away the writer's sweetheart and who, in revenge, is transformed into a Dracula-cum-Frankenstein monster of pulp fiction. De Broca has paced his film admirably, never relaxing its breathless speed, matching the higher caliber of the imagined melodramas with the urgency of the daily grind. Jacqueline Bisset is ornamental as the heroine of both worlds and this bouncing comedy-thriller is assured of wide success.

"Lo Pale" (at the Marbeuf), trying to be at once a social

documentary, a political lecture and a sentimental account of youth's bewilderment, accomplishes none of its purposes and emerges as a feeble minor movie. There is certainly a serviceable idea here and its scenario, tracing the adventures that befall a country boy who comes to Paris and finds employment as poster plasterer, might well have been developed into a satisfactory screenplay. Unfortunately, the incidents of his odyssey, none of them as interesting or as sharp as they should be, are interrupted by soapbox speeches, distracting editing and a want of narrative power.

MUSIC IN LONDON: The Orchestra Behind the Stars

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—"One of the most significant differences between classical music and popular music," Burt Rhodes was saying in an office suite at the Talk of the Town, where he carries the title and responsibilities of musical director, "is that in classical music the performance is centered on the composer, while in popular music the composition is centered on the performer."

What this means to a conductor or can be grasped by comparing the position of the conductor at a rehearsal or concert of a symphony orchestra with that of the conductor working with a big-name star in a cabaret, as Burt Rhodes has been doing since Talk of the Town opened on the site of the old Hippodrome in 1958. He has been musical director since 1968.

"In classical music," he said, "the notes, the keys, the tempo, the orchestration are the composer's. The performer has to work from them and from nothing else, the objective being to bring out the best in a composer with what the composer has provided. In popular music, the songwriter's notes, keys, tempo, orchestration (if any) may be refashioned in any number of ways, the objective being to bring out the best in the performer,

exploiting the talents with which he has been endowed.

"In classical music the orchestra and soloists look to the conductor as the composer's surrogate. He's the boss. In popular music, whether in cabaret or recording, and where a major star is involved, the conductor's job is to see that everything possible is done to assure the star's success—and sometimes the nearly impossible.

Keeping Up With Pearl

"I'll give you an example of what you have to be prepared for, Pearl Bailey was with us a few seasons ago, and as just about everyone knows, Pearl is a great ad libber. She usually sticks to the prearranged program for maybe four or five numbers, but after that it depends upon what's going on in the house—and who's in the house.

"Well, one night, everything was going along all right when, suddenly, I sort of lost touch

with Pearl. I stopped, looked out into the tables, and there she was, sitting at a table with Noel Coward, still holding the mike attached to a long lead. 'Burt,' she called up to me, 'play 'Mad About the Boy' (composed by Coward for Beatrice Lillie in 'Set To Music' in 1939).

"Well, that wasn't in the program, and the music wasn't on the stands. But I went to the piano, found a suitable key, and we went. Our drummer and bass player fell in. A couple of good improvisers in the band doodled in the open spaces, and Pearl had something going that nobody who was there will ever forget."

These are contingencies the audience sees. There are others that it cannot and should not know anything about. The legendary Judy Garland ran at the Talk of the Town in December-January 1968-69, for example.

"Yes, that was pretty traumatic. It began with Judy showing

up with orchestration for only four songs. We had from Saturday to Monday to do the arrangements for the rest. And the rehearsal—

'I'll Be Great, Baby'

"Judy came in, sang four songs, then took off. She just said, 'I'll be great, baby, and was gone. We ran through the other numbers without her, and then I went upstairs to her dressing room to see how she was and if she had any suggestions, and—well, I'll never forget that sight.

"There was Judy sitting all alone and surrounded by paper hangers hanging paper! The management had thought it would be a nice gesture for their famous guest to have her dressing room redecorated, and the workmen figured the wallpapering could be done while she was rehearsing.

"Yes, that was a time! Judy was usually late, and one night she was so late that the audience started throwing things at her, and they didn't always miss. And she had brought along a new song by Stan Freeman, 'I Belong to London.' She could never remember the words to that song—and she forgot the words to some of the others, too—and I had to feed them to her like an opera prompter."

I recalled an old American vaudeville yarn about the conductor who comes into the pit just before the curtain looks around, sees not one familiar face, and says: "Okay, boys, if anything goes wrong it's 'Dixie in C.'" Did Rhodes and his band have any equivalent standby?

"No," he replied. "We're paid to make sure that things do not go wrong!"

MUSIC IN PARIS

Menuhin: Musician and Public Man

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Yehudi Menuhin passed through town last week in at least two of his capacities.

One found him launching a new musical aid fund, while wearing his hat as president of the International Music Council, the UNESCO-affiliated organization that is marking its 25th anniversary. The other found him, violin in hand, on the stage of the Salle Pleyel for two concerts with a common denominator of Bach.

Not only are these activities not mutually exclusive; they are inextricably intertwined. The practicing musician, and head of a veritable musical family, is also the public personality who through music turns his face to the rest of humanity.

Variety and Intensity

That, at least, is an impression reinforced by his most recent concerts here. At a time when Bach's notes seem to be the preferred input data for synthesizers and computers, and when many performers of awesome agility seem to rival these machines in bloodless accuracy, it is more than reassuring to have Menuhin's reminder that there is



Yehudi Menuhin ... dual role.

a powerful emotional content to be delivered along with the notes.

This came through most strongly in two Bach partitas for unaccompanied violin—Nos. 2 and 3, one played at each recital. Menuhin does not play it safe, and the technical intricacies were there to prove it. But so were the

constant variety and intensity, warmth of tone, and architectural richness. Every element, from the contribution of the French dancing masters to the Chaconne of the D-minor partita—Bach's mighty edifice built on four endings—was projected with understanding and personal conviction.

The violinist's sister, Hephzibah Menuhin, was the pianist at one concert, and a most sympathetic collaborator in a vivid account of Schumann's Sonata No. 2 and a somewhat understated one of Beethoven's No. 10. At the second concert, it was the punctiliously stylish harpsichordist George Malcolm who joined Menuhin in two Bach sonatas and played the C-minor partita for harpsichord—the only cause for regret being the bizarre acoustics of the hall.

Menuhin will be back in Paris in January to help launch the new aid fund, with a pair of concerts that will include a number of familiar collaborators—among them Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Wilhelm Kempff, Gerald Moore, Mstislav Rostropovich, Régine Crepin, Rafael Payara and Turi Oja-Saare.

Paris Book Fair

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The American School in Paris will hold its annual book fair on Dec. 13 and 14, between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. in the school's auditorium at 41 Rue Pasteur in St. Cloud.

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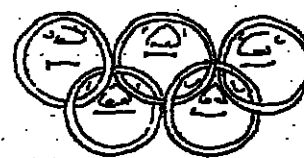
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Supreme Court Asks U.S. View On East German Claim to Art

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—The Supreme Court yesterday asked for the government's views on a tangled legal fight between the West German government, an East German art museum and a New York collector over two priceless paintings by Albrecht Dürer.

The paintings were put in Schwarzwald Castle, south of Weimar, for safe keeping during World War II. Previously, they had been exhibited as property of the state of Thuringia—now part of East Germany—in the Weimar Museum. They disappeared in June, 1945, while U.S. troops occupied the castle.

The pictures reappeared in 1966 in the possession of collector Edward Hebebrand of New York City, who for three years has been fighting legal moves aimed at forcing him to surrender them.

Though Weimar is in East Germany, the West German gov-

ernment filed a suit in U.S. District Court claiming it was the "only government which may represent the German people." The Weimar Museum insisted that it should be recognized as the owner of the paintings.

District Court's View

A key ruling prompting the museum's appeal to the Supreme Court was the District Court's view that the Weimar Museum could not be recognized as a litigant because it was an instrument of a government not recognized by the United States.

In a brief now before the Supreme Court, the Weimar Museum says it interprets the U.S. vote in favor of East Germany's entry to the United Nations—both East and West Germany were recently voted membership in the UN—as implied U.S. recognition of the East German government.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court directed Solicitor General Robert F. Bork, the government's top appeals lawyer, to inform it of the government's views. Sources here said his brief will almost certainly focus on the admission of the two Germanys to the UN.

Lucien Bodard Wins French Book Prize

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—The 1973 Prix Interallié, a literary prize given by journalists to a journalist, was yesterday awarded to Lucien Bodard for his novel "Monsieur Le Consul" (Mr. Consul).

The book is a thinly veiled autobiography of Mr. Bodard, who in the China of the 1930s where his father was a French consul. Mr. Bodard, 59, was a long-time special correspondent for the mass-circulation daily France-Soir and has written several books on his experiences during the French war in Indochina.

Elephant Fossil Found

HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Chinese scientists have discovered a fossilized elephant skeleton in northwest Kanto Province that they rate as the biggest and best remains of its species ever found, the New China News Agency has reported. "This type of elephant lived from the end of the Tertiary period about three million years ago to the Quaternary period 10,000 years ago," it said.

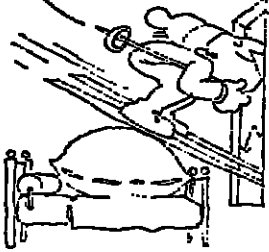


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Tax or Ration Card?

The precise elements in the clash of personalities and policy that preceded President Nixon's new energy administration are still unclear. So, too, are the prospects for a resolution of the question of whether gasoline is to be conserved by taxes or by ration cards. This issue has been called "incidental" to the broad field of energy development and control. It is, however, of major importance, not only to the United States but to other nations plagued by petroleum shortages.

There is a strong belief within the Nixon administration that high price, rather than government allotments, is the best method of approaching the gasoline problem. The arguments against a rationing system are, of course, powerful. To set up a bureaucracy to make rationing work, with all the exceptions that would have to be introduced to maintain fairness and economic and social efficiency, would be costly and cumbersome, and the temptations to evasion of the complex regulations would be great.

On the other hand, high prices would not deter those able to afford them from consuming gasoline at any rate they chose. If the prices went to the purveyors, in the form of profits, one segment of the economy would win a very substantial windfall, which would increase popular tensions over the issue. Increasing costs by taxes alone would divert large sums to the government without aver-

ing the basic inequities of allowing those who had the money to use gasoline at the expense of those who could not stand the added expense.

Various compromises have been suggested: partial price increases, plus taxes; the issuance of coupons for tax payments covering a basic ration, with any purchases in excess to be paid out of the driver's pocket. In practical terms, such compromises seem to offer much. The gasoline industry, including the dealers, would undoubtedly suffer under restricted gasoline use at current prices and deserves some compensation during the critical period. A tax coupon arrangement would be simpler than an elaborate rationing system.

The problem is, however, that Americans—like many Europeans—have become so wedded to the automotive way of life that any infringement upon it touches a most sensitive spot. And if—or when—that infringement extends beyond a temporary inconvenience to what the automobile user considers a real hardship, the need for wide acceptance of the fairness of distribution becomes of primary importance. The tax compromises open the way to questioning and possible revolt against the system itself, since their advantages are by no means obvious and are open to dispute. It would seem, then, that rationing, with all its problems, might in the end be cheaper and more workable than any of the shortcuts proposed.

What Price Ostpolitik?

When he first postponed a trip to Prague to sign a treaty normalizing West Germany's relations with Czechoslovakia, Chancellor Willy Brandt called Berlin the "test bed" for East-West coexistence in Europe. "We are not going to be made fools of," Mr. Brandt said, referring to the Czech regime's refusal to specify that Bonn's embassy in Prague could represent West Berlin citizens and institutions in consular business.

Mr. Brandt called off the trip a second time last month after the Czechs had unexpectedly rejected a compromise on Berlin representation worked out by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Moscow. Bonn made clear that it would forgo the treaty and similar pacts with Hungary and Bulgaria—the last major projects in Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik—rather than sign "any agreement which does not sufficiently preserve the interests of Berlin."

Now, however, Bonn says Messrs. Brandt and Scheel will go to Prague next week to

sign the treaty, negotiations having meanwhile reached an understanding on Berlin "which fully honors the German legal standpoint." It is ominous, however, that the Bonn spokesman would not say how the impasse had been resolved. Reliable sources report that Mr. Brandt has simply decided to put the question aside with the hope of settling it for the entire Soviet bloc in Moscow negotiations next year.

If this is true, West Germany's previous strong stand on the issue is now made ludicrous. Furthermore, a blow has been dealt at West Berlin's long-run chances for survival in freedom, the effectiveness of the four-power Berlin Agreement is put in question and the stature of Willy Brandt materially diminished. His opponents will charge, with some justification, that the chancellor is placing ceremonial completion of his Ostpolitik ahead of the vital interests of the West Berlin he served so long as mayor, and with such distinction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Man for Ulster

William Whitelaw, Britain's Secretary for Northern Ireland, achieved something of a miracle last month when he brought hitherto irreconcilable Protestant and Catholic leaders into an agreement to share political power in the province. This was a prodigious accomplishment after five years of bloody sectarian strife, even if it was only "a good start," as Mr. Whitelaw said, on the road to lasting peace and political stability in Ulster.

This week, Mr. Whitelaw planned to launch the next major project of his peace program: a conference near London in which British and Irish Republic officials would join leaders of the parties in the new Ulster coalition to draw plans for a Council of Ireland, the first all-Irish body since partition in 1921. The conference will begin on Thursday on schedule—but without the

guiding hand of Mr. Whitelaw, who has been shifted by Prime Minister Heath to the job of minister of employment.

Mr. Heath obviously has the right to shuffle his government in any way he likes; and with a Tory cabinet conspicuously short of talent it is understandable in the present economic emergency that he would wish to make Mr. Whitelaw cast over wages, prices and jobs. But Protestant and Catholic leaders alike are dismayed at the departure at this critical juncture of the man whose painstaking diplomacy, infinite patience and great goodwill brought them together for the first time.

Perhaps Francis Pym, Mr. Whitelaw's successor in Ulster, will demonstrate the same qualities. The only certainty is that his competence will soon be severely tested.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Gas Rationing

If there are to be driving restrictions and gas coupons in France, this will certainly not happen before February or early in March. The government, it seems, has been led to rule out gasoline rationing for technical and political reasons. Technical reasons: France so far has been virtually unaffected by the Arab embargo. . . . Even if deliveries were to diminish in the coming weeks, we could offset this with our reserves. . . . Political reasons: The government, rightly or wrongly, believes that public opinion would react badly to rationing and that this would be likely further to deteriorate the already moody political and social atmosphere. But above all, rationing would be likely to frk the governments of oil exporting nations which, for obvious reasons, are interested in stressing the "dividends" forthcoming to countries "friendly to the Arabs." Because

of these considerations the French government leaders have decided to resort to rationing as late as possible. The date will doubtless depend on the severity of the weather and on the impact and supposed duration of the oil embargo. But it will depend also on the orientation the government intends to give its European policy. It will depend above all on the government's opinion of the seriousness of the economic recession which a durable oil embargo might cause in Europe.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Greek Tragedy

There can no longer be any doubt that the Greek tragedy must be brought to an end through concerted Western action by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Common Market.

—From Aktuelt (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1898

BERLIN—The Spanish government, it has been reliably learned here, has let it be understood that its future policy will be to get rid of all its distant colonies in the Far East, now that it has lost the pearl of them, the Philippines. It is thus quite certain that the Caroline Islands will pass into the hands of another power or powers, and the question of their ultimate possession will lie with England, Germany and the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In his request to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$400,000 to make the White House safe for occupancy, Maj. Gen. Leasing H. Beach, chief of engineers, U.S. Army, declares that the upper floors are faulty structurally and that they are also a fire hazard. At the same time he submitted the request for the money, he also submitted plans for the reconstruction of the presidential mansion.



The Integrity of Gerald Ford

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Someone named Howard Salt has created a "League of Friends of Thomas Jefferson" as a device to run splashy advertisements in The Washington Post, The New York Times and perhaps elsewhere calling on the citizenry to "please block Gerald Rudolph Ford's nomination" to be the new vice-president. The contention is that President Nixon equals Gerald Ford and vice versa, which is a way of saying that Mr. Salt and his "League" don't like the Ford voting record any more than they like the Nixon record.

More seriously, Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Joseph L. Rauh of Americans for Democratic Action have testified before the committees hearing the Ford nomination against him on the grounds of his voting record in the areas of his prime interests. None of this is likely to have any impact on the congressional approval of Mr. Ford. The Senate already has voted 92-3 in favor of his nomination and the House is expected to give him its blessing on Thursday. But the outpouring of statements pro and con on Mr. Ford is no less important because that account, for he could become the next president of the United States.

There isn't any doubt about the Ford voting record—it's all there in public. Nor is there any doubt that Mr. Ford raises a lot of hackles when he says, as he did to the House committee, that he favors constitutional amendments to permit school prayers, to forbid school busing for racial integration and to let states decide whether abortions should be permitted. Nor did Mr. Ford's effort to cause the impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas endear him to a good number of Americans.

But all of this, I think, misses the point. The fundamental issue which Congress faces is not Mr. Ford's voting record, his political stance or his current views on domestic and foreign affairs problems and issues. The fundamental issue is whether Mr. Ford would be a better president than Mr. Nixon has turned out to be. Almost all comments from members of Congress have indicated that they believe they may be voting on the man who quite possibly, even quite likely, will be the next president—through either Mr. Nixon's resignation or his impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. Since it is a distinct possibility, the decision comes down to a single fact: Does Gerald Ford have what Richard Nixon, day by day, has been demonstrating he does not have—decency and integrity?

The United States is not about to fall apart. It has survived a good many traumas in its history. But the past year or more, since the Watergate case began to unravel, the strain has been great. It has not been a question of whether Mr. Nixon was conducting our foreign affairs, in relation to Russia, China, the Middle East and so on, in a competent way; or whether he has handled well or mismanaged our domestic problems, inflation, the energy crisis, race issues, social matters and so on. The crucial question is whether he has provided that kind of leadership Americans instinctively expect from their president.

And he has not done so. Whether one agrees or disagrees with any one or more policies is not the point; there always is room for argument on such matters. What Watergate has demonstrated to all but his most true believers is that he lacks a sense of honor about his job. It is the months of ducking and weaving, the months of falsehoods and distortions, of playing acting and fake "Operations Candor," of acting like a guilty man while proclaiming his innocence that has run him down in the Gallup and Harris polls to the point where he simply is not believable—or believed. In short, President Nixon has lost the single most important ingredient in the conduct of his office—support with the American public. He stands before us today as a man who has abused the office he holds—and abused the confidence of the millions of voters who put him in that office.

Thus the question of Gerald Ford's qualifications to succeed to the presidency, if it comes to that, must rest not on his voting record or on matters both foreign and domestic but on his integrity—on what Mr. Nixon has demonstrated to us that he lacks.

The two committees handling the Ford nomination have thoroughly investigated Mr. Ford's career to see, among other things, whether another type of Watergate might later turn up in his record. As a story in The Washington Post put it recently: "One staff member of the House Judiciary Committee" who isn't particularly friendly to Ford and doesn't think he'd make a good president, conceded in an interview, "This was no half-investigation. Ford is clean. I'm convinced of it." If that is so, and every indication is that it is, then we come down to the key point: What kind of man is he?

Maryland Republican Sen. Charles McC. Mathias said last week that Ford, whose voting record is largely at odds with that of Mathias, is "a decent man and a good man." Words like "decent" and "good" may seem archaic in the Washington political jungle. But when spoken by a Mathias in the context of Mr. Nixon and Watergate they provide a contrast, even if Mathias didn't say so, to Mr. Nixon. The Mathias judgment is widely shared at the Capitol and among newsmen who long have known Mr. Ford.

No one is saying that Gerald Ford is an intellectual genius or that he has the ability to delve into and search out the answers to our current problems. To some concerned with foreign affairs, for example, his most comforting statement was that if he were to become president he would keep Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State. No one would expect him to alter basically the Nixon course in domestic matters. But most everyone expects that he would end the Oval Office isolation, that there would be no going to Camp David alone with the yellow pad. In short, there would be a change in the conduct of the office. But, above all, there would be a restored sense of integrity about the chief executive himself, as a person. And that is why, all other reasons aside, he should be confirmed as vice-president.

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Letters

Concerned

I am deeply concerned by statements such as that of V. Boyriven (Letters, Nov. 27), to the effect that newspapers are out to destroy President Nixon (and also the U.S. prestige) by "giving enormous publicity to any incident detrimental to him." I am concerned because the published actions of the President are not mere "incidents" but acts of overwhelming significance. For instance, as U.S. president, Mr. Nixon ordered the bombing of a neutral country, Cambodia, and then ordered that the action be hidden from both Congress and the U.S. people by a system of deliberate false reporting. Perhaps Mr. Boyriven and others with his mental stance do not understand that, according to the U.S. Constitution, Congress, and not the President, has power to make war. Or perhaps they do understand this, and feel that it was right for the President to take such action in defiance of the Constitution, and even deliberately to plan a cover-up to fool the American electorate.

The only way they can justify this line of reasoning is to believe—perhaps unconsciously—that 1) The U.S. Constitution is wrong and the President is right in subverting it; 2) Therefore it was right for the President to connive such that the people did not realize

what action their government was taking, and, 3) The American people are incapable of making judicious judgments in critical matters; they should not interfere with whatever action is taken by their president.

This is saying that when we elect a president we are electing a dictator, and that he who has the temerity to point out what the dictator is actually doing is undermining the prestige and power of the country. This is why I am deeply concerned.

FLORENCE B. SWAIN, Leidschendam, Holland.

No Saints in Office

We, in the United States, do not elect saints to the presidency. At that time in the future when a president must deal in world affairs solely with other saints, we shall elect one. The United States has the habit of putting the right man into the right job at the right time.

M.J. WEBSTER, Fuengirola, Spain.

Whose Gasoline?

Question: Is it Qadhafi gasoline that propels the Citroëns of French Foreign Minister Jobert and friends to their offices, as they go to write their "European Identity Paper"?

HANS KELLER, Zurich.

The Bad Guys

When they shone as bright as Halley's comet figured in the political reckonings and mathematical reasoning of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Spartan constitution provided for an uninterrupted eight-year tenure for its archons on the condition that no untoward celestial phenomenon, like a comet, intervened. Should such an event occur, the archons convened and immediately impeached the king.

When it came to mathematics, in which they excelled, the Babylonians, Phoenicians and Greeks, and probably also the astronomically astounded Druids of Stonehenge, were perplexed by the apparently erratic behavior of comets. These perverse celestial bodies refused to obey any of the periodicities calculated for the sun, moon, planets and stars. As a result, comets acquired the reputation of being the bad guys of the sky, willful, free-wheeling specters, awful disturbers of cosmic order and harmony, or messengers of death dispatched

to earth by evil spirits or an avenging god. Even as late as the 18th century, the French astronomer Laplace, developer of the nebular hypothesis on the origin of the solar system, could anticipate a cataclysmic collision between the earth and The Comet. "Most of the human race would be destroyed," he wrote, "by the violent shock imparted to the terrestrial globe, entire species annihilated, every monument to human endeavor overthrown."

Before its approximately 76-year orbit was calculated in 1835 by Isaac Newton's friend Edmond Halley, Halley's comet was known simply as The Comet. Its first recorded fly-by was chronicled in 467 B.C. when, with quivering brush no doubt, the ancient Chinese noted the fear-some event as an evil omen.

Peking vs. Moscow Tight Rein in China

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—In 1950 Mao Tse-tung published an essay saying: "All Chinese without exception must lean either to the side of imperialism or to the side of socialism. Sitting on the fence will not do, nor is there a third road."

For years "the side of socialism" was recognized as that of Moscow, despite persistent arguments. Even Stalin, whose photo still figures in China's Tse-tung ideology, often disagreed with Mao. He obviously disliked the emergence of another Communist great power, which might prove intractable.

Stalin intervened to ban a Soviet edition of a pro-Mao book. He sent his ambassador to Canton with Chiang Kai-shek's retreating forces in 1949; no other nation did. He forced Peking to accept the temporary presence of Russian troops in Port Arthur and Dairen.

Yet today Peking still officially contends that trouble with Russia only started after Stalin's death. Khrushchev mocked China's agricultural communes and tried to make China kneel under economic pressures. He unilaterally tore up a 1957 agreement on military technology.

Accords annulled. One year later he annulled technical and commercial accords, withdrew Soviet experts and denounced the Chinese as "pure nationalists." In 1962 he furnished MIGs to India, the start of what was to become Brezhnev's policy of outflanking China.

This accumulation of events produced in Peking a desire to reassert international rights, a desire recognized in Washington. China could not afford to face two vast enemies at once and altered its propaganda line to underscore Russia's "imperialist" tendencies, thus theoretically avoiding the "third road." Mao barred.

One might say Peking is reverting to an age-old policy of playing the "barbarians" off against each other, all foreigners having traditionally been seen as barbarians. And this effort is made easier to accomplish because the Russia-American conflict is regarded as absolute whereas such collusion as implied by Brezhnev's U.S. trip or the Middle East armistice is held to be temporary and artificial. Chinese relations with the United States—and with Japan—reflect Sino-Soviet hostility.

The turnabout is facilitated by painting Moscow's regime as non-socialist. A girl schoolteacher in Shensi told me: "I teach that the Soviet ruling clique are revisionists who threaten us. Years ago we were on friendly terms with the Russian people but a Khrushchev came to power. Soviet revisionists turned against us."

The Russians, for their part, are anxious about China as a second Communist power and an ideological rival, and fear 800 million Chinese are being demographically pushed into the vast empty spaces of Soviet Central Asia and Siberia. While the Chinese population of Inner Mongolia has increased by a billion since 1947, the number of Chinese in that autonomous border region has risen almost 5 million.

But the implied reasoning is so specious. Mighty percom China's own territory is still cultivated. There is room in population whose growth has been deliberately slowed. Moreover, Premier Chou En-lai concluded with Premier Kossygin a reasonable basis for an agreement freezing existing borders. 1969; yet Moscow never took up. Instead it has increased military strength along the 1,700-mile Sino-Soviet border, in 1969 it scouted up investment on debt and began to urge NATO to strong and alert.

There are probably not as influential Chinese officials as secret Soviet stooges—de official purges of people who are some afflictions. Yet it is a pity for Soviet methods for close friendship with Asia.

Army Is Alert. The army is alert in this high officer told me: "We always ward off the influence anti-party cliques like those Chen Du-shun (purged a rightist in the 1920s), Wang (denounced as an opportunist in the 1930s, Peng Te-huai fence minister in the 1950s) Liu Shao-chi and Lin who disappeared from the scene in the 1970s."

Mao and his followers are determined the army shall have political power and perhaps what is present is a five-year-old of high officials about, quite as much as Mao of Soviet monarchical rule. Chou's resounding title party of over the armed forces and loyalty.

What is apparently most is a Soviet effort to dislodge China through pro-Moscow at some time after Mao and die. This resembles what others look for in Yugoslavia—Tito's death: That this might conceivably produce a peace troubles was the hypothesis which this year's French maneuvers were based.

Albert L. Weeks is professor of English at the University of California at San Diego. He wrote this article for New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Airco Rejects Curtiss-Wright Offer

Airco Inc., a U.S. producer of industrial gases, has advised its shareholders to reject Curtiss-Wright's tender offer for 2.4 million shares of Airco common stock because it may have a higher bid from British Oxygen Co. Airco called Curtiss-Wright's \$18-a-share offer inadequate and not in the best interests of shareholders. Although it was not more specific about the British Oxygen bid, Airco says it is making additional important information to its shareholders which is now being prepared. The information, according to Airco, includes alternatives available to shareholders. Airco and British Oxygen announced on Nov. 14 that they were holding merger discussions.

Buyers Eye Genesco Italian Unit

Genesco Inc. sees "serious prospects" of an offer to buy Confondital Saremo, the company's troubled Italian subsidiary that makes men's suits. Franklin M. Jarman, chairman, says that if these prospects do not develop soon, Genesco will have to consider closing Saremo. Genesco already has sold or closed four of its other five European subsidiaries—all of them makers of women's wear. It had planned to discontinue and is proceeding on schedule with previously indicated plans to close 135 of its 347 S.H. Kress Variety Stores in the United States. "We are confident that we are on our way to restoring Genesco to an upward earnings trend which will permit the restoration of the common dividend," he says. The dividend has been omitted since the April 30 payment of 17 cents a share.

Bethlehem Steel Asks Higher Prices

Emphasizing the need for higher prices, a Bethlehem Steel Corp. executive says the company's return on investment remains inadequate to compete for new capital despite an anticipated earnings increase of 60 to 65 percent this year. Bethlehem, second largest U.S. steelmaker, applied to the federal government last week to boost mill-product prices Jan. 1. The move parallels a 6.5 percent increase announced earlier by U.S. Steel Corp. Excluding pollution-control needs, Bethlehem will not require any outside financing for about two years, David Adams, vice-president, told a group of steel analysts.

Dai Nippon to Build Romanian Plant

The Japanese government has cleared the way for Dai Nippon Ink to manufacture petroleum-derived protein for use in animal feed in Romania. Clearance came when the government approved Dai Nippon's request to export the necessary production technology to a joint venture to be established in Romania. Previously, Japan had been unwilling to clear this transaction because of public concern about possible health hazards of petroleum protein. The authorities reversed their stand following safety tests by the Romanian government, Dai Nippon says. The joint venture will be capitalized at 28.56 million deutsche marks and be owned 42.63 percent by Dai Nippon and the remainder by the Romanian concern. Plans call for completion in 1975 of a plant with an initial capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year.

Coal Takes on New Importance

German Firm Gets U.S. Contracts For Coal-to-Gas Plant Technology

FRANKFURT, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Lurgi Gesellschaften, a subsidiary of Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt, has received five contracts from U.S. companies to supply licenses, basic and process engineering and proprietary equipment for coal gasification plants, each valued at around 1 billion deutsche marks, a Lurgi spokesman said today.

He said the plants were ordered by El Paso Natural Gas Co., Trans Western Coal Gasification Co., Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. and two unidentified companies.

The spokesman said the plants each will have a capacity of 250 million standard cubic feet of gas per day, but he could not say when the plants would go on stream.

The gas produced by these plants will have the same high calorific content of natural gas that is obtained by a "methanization" method developed by Lurgi, he said.

Sales of Lurgi rose to about 900 million DM in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, from 770 million DM a year earlier, while the order backlog rose 36 percent to 360 million DM, the company estimated.

Most of the rise resulted from foreign contracts, the company said. It added that of its total sales, only 23 percent were in West Germany during the last fiscal year, down from an average of 34 percent during the 1967-1972 period.

Electrobel Using Coal

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Cie Generale d'Entreprises Electriques et Industrielles (Electrobel) is reducing the dependence of its electricity producing subsidiaries on oil by increasing the use of coal, vice-chairman Chevalier Thys told the annual meeting today.

Coal will account for 30 percent of energy generating requirements by March compared with 15 percent in November, he said. Most of the extra coal will probably come from Poland, where the company already buys its supplies.

S. Africa Eyes Plants to Make Oil From Coal

SASOLBURG, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—South Africa will decide within three months whether to construct one or more bigger and better oil-from-coal plants, according to industry sources who add that opinion among decision makers is now more for than against.

One plant has been operating here since 1955, but production costs, though kept secret, have always been considered discouraging in comparison to the cost of natural crude.

But last week's decision by the Arab oil-producing nations to place a total embargo on exports to South Africa has undoubtedly upset all previous economic guidelines.

Opinion is hardening here that whatever its cost, home-made oil is more reliable than imported. Sources say at least 60 percent of South Africa's oil imports are met by Arab oil. Most of the remainder is thought to come from Iranian fields.

The second factor in favor of one or more plants is South Africa's estimated coal reserves of 16 billion tons which could last hundreds of years at present consumption levels.

Officials here say South African coal at the pithead is the world's cheapest at 1.30 rand (\$1.93) a ton against more than 4 rand (\$5.96) a ton in the United States and higher elsewhere.

The one operating plant, called Sasol, was set up by the state-owned South African Coal, Oil & Gas Corp. in 1950 and came on stream five years later.

The plant operates on the Fischer-Tropsch principle, developed in Germany in the 1930s, but also uses oil-from-coal patents held by Kellogg Corp. of the United States.

As a strategic asset, few details are published on Sasol, but reliable sources say it produces 4.2 million barrels of South Africa's total oil needs of 100 million barrels a year.

The investment in Sasol now stands at 300 million rand (\$447 million).

Sasol chairman Etienne Roussau said in his annual report this year that scientists had found a method of making substitute natural gas (SNG) from coal in a commercially viable way that would help bring down the cost of any new oil-from-coal undertaking.

The two most expensive parts of the oil-from-coal process are producing gas, then purifying it before liquefaction. According to Mr. Roussau, 70 percent of Sasol's capital is tied up in these processes, but the new SNG system would permit "important" savings.

Profit Rises At U.K. Firms

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Two British companies today reported profit increases for their accounting year ended September.

Ranks Hovis McDougall, the food products concern, said its net profit rose to £14.9 million from the previous year's £13.4 million, an increase of 11.2 percent.

Sales at Ranks rose to £510 million from £441 million. The final dividend of 1.3727 pence made a total gross equivalent to 3.588 pence compared with the previous 3.4 pence, adjusted.

International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. reported that its net profit rose to £6.5 million in the year, up from £1 million the previous year.

Turnover rose to £168.6 million from £154.3 million.

British Reserves Drop \$115 Million

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Britain's foreign currency reserves fell \$115 million last month to \$6.846 billion despite overseas borrowing by government agencies the Treasury announced today.

The Treasury gave no reason for the drop, but financial experts said the biggest factor was the massive sale of dollars by the Bank of England to support the ailing pound.

November's drop compared with a rise of \$375 million in October, the first increase in the reserve since June.

The Treasury said the drop occurred despite borrowing abroad by state-owned industries, local government authorities and other public bodies of \$15 million.

Hoechst Closing Plant

FRANKFURT, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Farbwerke Hoechst AG will close its Trevira fiber plant at Bad Hersfeld for about 12 days over the Christmas period because of the worldwide shortage of the raw material para-xylyl needed to produce polyester fibers and threads, the company said today.

Oil industry officials said the 20 to 30 percent reduction in deliveries of refined products accurately reflects the crude oil arrival situation. They expressed reluctance to allow inventories to fall sharply in order to maintain only a 10 percent cutback level.

The federation of electric power companies said today that a meeting of representatives of the country's nine major power producers showed that these firms have so far secured only 77 percent of the oil they need to maintain full operations this month.

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U.S. Expects Growth Curb Of 4 Percent

Figure Seen Maximum Of Oil Crisis Impact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department has estimated that supply shortages could have a maximum 4 percent impact on real gross national product next year.

But Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Sidney Jones stressed that such an adverse impact on real GNP would result only "if we were totally stupid and asinine and did not insulate the economy from the impact of the energy shortage."

At the other end of the scale the department had estimated that the minimum impact would be one-half of 1 percentage point if, as Mr. Jones put it, "everything was peachy."

A reduction by 4 percent in real GNP growth next year would mean recession, but Mr. Jones pointed out that more "reasonable" estimates made from the demand side had produced a maximum impact forecast of 1 to 2 percent on real GNP. This was on the basis that the industrial sector would be insulated from the impact of the energy shortage.

Other 'Frictions'

The 4 percent estimate was based on a reduction of 10 percent in supplies of oil to industry—representing 3 percent of their total energy needs—coupled with a one percentage point impact of "some frictions" arising from other problems.

Mr. Jones added that the department's bureau of economic analysis is only now beginning to look at the possible impact on employment and inflation of the energy shortage.

On Nov. 28, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, told a press conference: "Our judgment is that the impact on real GNP will not exceed 2 percent."

But there are already some fears, according to some government economists, that the initial impact could be larger than indicated by Mr. Stein.

U.S. Chemical Firms Hit by Crisis

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—A severe and growing shortage of petroleum-based raw materials already has forced some of the largest U.S. chemical companies to significantly reduce production, a survey by the Petrochemical Energy Group (PEG) reveals.

Unless the supply situation improves rapidly, particularly with regard to propane, chemical industry spokesmen warn that overall production cutbacks could exceed 15 percent by January. This in turn would affect millions of jobs and billions of dollars in production in the plastics, automobile, pharmaceutical and textile industries, which are heavily dependent on chemical industry products.

A revised study by Arthur D. Little Co. of Cambridge, Mass., completed last week for PEG projects that a 15 percent cut in chemical production could cost the U.S. economy \$65 billion to \$70 billion in total production and 1.5 to 1.8 million jobs because of this interdependence.

"Unless the Arab embargo is lifted, that 15 percent is probably conservative," Henry Groppe, a prominent Houston chemical industry consultant, said this week.

The survey by PEG—composed of 21 of the largest U.S. chemical firms—shows that individual company production cutbacks as of last week range between zero and 30 percent for plastic products, 5 and 35 percent for synthetic fibers, 7 and 85 percent for chemicals and 20 to 80 percent for synthetic rubber.

A dozen companies responded, including Du Pont, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, B.F. Goodrich and Celanese Corp. Individual cutbacks were not identified, and a spokesman for the petrochemical energy group said a more extensive survey is being conducted.

Propane Critical

Although almost all petroleum-derived raw materials are in tight supply, the most critical is propane, which is the base for making a multitude of chemical, fiber, plastic and rubber products.

The chemical industry, after first being unable to get any priority for use of propane as a feedstock—it is used primarily to fuel farm machinery—

Shortages Force Production Cuts

last week was included as a priority user in the mandatory allocation bill signed by President Nixon.

Union Carbide has been cut back 97 percent in deliveries of propane by Texasco, its major supplier, according to Richard C. Perry, manager of energy and feedstock policy for the company. This resulted in a 25 percent cut in production at Union Carbide's giant Taft, La., plant, Mr. Perry said.

A B.F. Goodrich official said the company's chemical subsidiary had been cut back be-

tween 15 and 90 percent in propane deliveries by its four suppliers. Goodrich is the largest U.S. producer of polyvinylchloride, a plastic resin used widely in wire insulation and other plastic fabrication.

The official said the company is already allocating customers at what has been ordered. "If we don't get propane before the first of the year, our customers are going to have to be severely cut," he predicted.

Although both companies said they had not yet made any layoffs, merely reducing output, the production cutbacks are already beginning to affect smaller plastics and textile manufacturers.

2 Wall Street Rallies Fail, Dow Index Declines 3 Points

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters).

—Two rallies—one at the opening and the other in midafternoon—collapsed on Wall Street today, leaving the market in reverse gear for the fourth consecutive session.

In both cases, there was nothing specific, apart from technical factors, to account for the advance, and analysts suggested that the lower close appeared to raise concern among investors that the market is still probing for a bottom.

Automobile issues, which have been among the hardest hit stocks during the market's six-week slide, continued to attract selling pressure. Industry analysts have attributed the plunge in the group to the fuel shortage and concern that energy-conserving measures could have a marked impact on sales of 1974 model cars.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.1 to 803.21 and brought to around 183 points the decline in the blue chip barometer since

Oct. 26. The New York Stock Exchange common stock index also showed a small loss, while declines topped advances by about a 9-to-5 margin.

Turnover was 19.03 million shares, compared with 17.90 million yesterday.

Among the most active stocks in retreat were McDonnell Douglas, down 1 1/2 to 14. General Motors 1 1/8 to 46 5/8.

McDonald's 1 1/4 to 47 3/4. Kennecott Copper 3 8 to 35 7/8. Chrysler 1 1/4 to 15 3/8, and Loews 1/2 to 19 1/8.

IBM, which had been ahead 2 points at one time, finished with a net loss of 3 1/4 to 255 1/4.

Eastman Kodak, another strong feature during part of the session, closed down 2 to 109 3/4.

Airco rose 5/8 to 15 1/8. It said it advised shareholders to reject Curtiss-Wright's tender offer and that it may have a higher bid by British Oxygen Co.

Curtiss-Wright dropped 3/8 to 13 3/4. Polaroid gained 2 1/2 to 72 1/8, and Walt Disney 1 1/4 to 44 3/8.

Gold mining stocks also moved ahead following a sharp rise in the price of bullion in London.

Homestake Mining picked up 3 5/8 to 54 3/4. Dome Mines 6 to 127. Campbell Red Lake 1 1/3 to 72, and ASA 4 5/8 to 59 7/8.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.59 to 90.70.

Company Report

Helms (E.I.J.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	390.80	323.60
Profits (millions)	14.98	12.07
Per Share	0.99	0.80
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	719.68	590.23
Profits (millions)	24.70	20.13
Per Share	1.63	1.33

**Wren
Eiffel
Lloyd Wright
Bernini
Van de Velde
Johnnie Walker**



The greatest name in Scotch whisky.
Born 1820—still going strong.

Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 4, 1973
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:
DM 1.14172 Belgian Fr. 47.9249
FF 1.36633 French Fr. 1.3702
Lfr 1.36633 Irish P. 0.5252
Lit 751.7888 Lux. Fr. 42.6548
Guillem. 3.3223 U.S. \$ 1.7953

Back to Industry Disputed
OKYO, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—A note arose here today as to why large oil cutbacks to industry should be owing to low-

er imports of petroleum from Arab countries.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda he will back the measure by using financial institutions to

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Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda he will back the measure by using financial institutions to

Trading		-1973-		Stocks and	S&P	Net	
High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	100s	High	Low
57 1/2	55 1/2	5 1/2	20 1/2	5	267	29 1/2	29 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

هكذا من الجهل

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As of the same date, our net capital ratio was 5.5 to 1, which is well under the New York Stock Exchange's maximum permissible ratio of 15 to 1. It has not exceeded 8.2 to 1 since December 1972.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



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L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



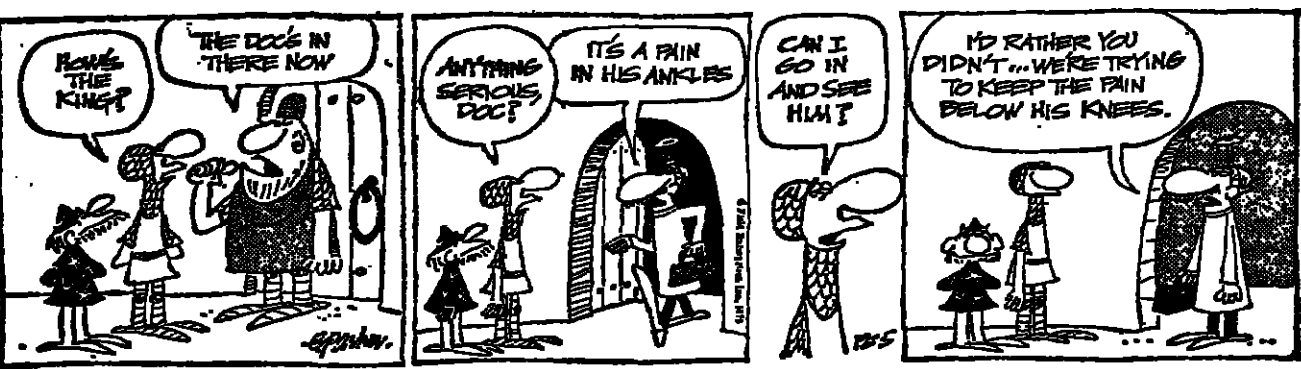
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who makes 12 tricks when he only contracted for games often suffers from a guilt complex. Sometimes the slam was a good proposition and should have been reached, but just as often the slam was a lucky one that required good breaks or a helpful lead.

Quite frequently, as in the diagramed deal from an American regional tournament, a player may make a slam because he is playing a game, but would have made only a game if he had been playing a slam.

When North-South were foolish enough to bid to six no-trump they were defeated because West made a passive lead of a heart in the interests of safety, whether or not his partner had bid the suit. This gave South an easy 10 tricks, and there was a way to make 11 by an end play against West: At the crucial moment he could be given the lead in clubs and forced to lead from the spade king.

Most South players opened the bidding with one diamond, and North had a problem in standard methods. He was too strong for

two diamonds or one no-trump, and not strong enough for a forcing jump to two no-trump.

Rather than misdescribe the strength of the hand, many North players chose to misdescribe a suit by responding one heart, one spade or even two clubs. One heart offered the easiest route to the normal three no-trump contract, as shown.

With South's spade suit unrevealed in the auction, a spade was the normal lead for West against three no-trump. And from that point, South was in a position to make 12 tricks.

At one table, West led the spade nine—a low spade would have had a similar effect—and South won in his hand with the jack. He finessed the spade queen, and East dropped the heart jack, a signal that was predictably of more interest to South than to West.

South led a low heart from dummy, and East shot up with his king and returned a heart. The declarer took the heart queen, the diamond jack, the heart ace and two more diamond winners.

The lead of the diamond queen was now highly embarrassing for West, who had to unguard one of the black suits to give South a 12th trick, highly valuable in duplicate scoring.

WEST
♠ K10954
♥ 87
♦ 4
♣ Q10732

EAST (D)
♠ 7
♥ KJ10952
♦ 10983
♣ JS

SOUTH
♠ JS32
♥ Q3
♦ AQK6
♣ AK6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥
Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SINAI	RAMAIS	MARIS
WIPIC	OMEGA	ARJIA
ACIOT	WASHINGTON	
GEORGE	ANOLYTE	
RIENZI	YTH	
SPITICE	AMEWENCH	
TOUSIN	IMPALIA	OLIE
GETTERMAN	WILSON	
PRIT	SPIRIT	STAR
SECTIS	ATL	PEONY
SED	SIVRIAN	
ARSENIC	TRYING	
LEAS	EXTREMAL	RHEA
ELBE	SYDORIE	SYDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIMPE

USSOE

PANICT

HARMIO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: IDIOT AORTA FALLEN NEARLY
Answer: "It is NOT spoiled!" - "TAINT"

BOOKS

STAY OF EXECUTION

A Sort of Memoir

By Stewart Alsop. 312 pp. Illustrated. Lippincott. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

True, the opening pages of Stewart Alsop's "Stay of Execution" are not particularly inviting. In the brief preface, we learn that what follows is the memoir of a man condemned to die of a rare form of cancer. In a few succeeding pages, we read how the man first made this discovery. How on the morning of July 19, 1971, while performing closing-up chores at his Maryland weekend house, the 57-year-old Mr. Alsop was suddenly overcome with breathlessness and heart-pounding, and suddenly knew "that something was terribly wrong with me." How he checked into Washington's Georgetown Hospital that same afternoon, was probed and questioned by doctors, and underwent the unpleasant experience of having marrow removed from his spine ("it was not unbearably painful, but... my legs jerked, like a frog's in a laboratory"). And how on the following afternoon, he was bluntly told he had leukemia, "acute myeloblastic leukemia." Yes, an extremely unpleasant beginning this is; and by all logic we should stop reading at once and forgo the depressing story that must certainly follow.

Yet, it never occurs to us to stop reading. We continue turning the pages throughout Mr. Alsop's ordeal. We hear with him as he explains the technicalities of his disease. We grow eager to understand the meaning of his blood counts and begin to root for them as if they were the prices of stocks we own. We follow with curiosity the detective work undertaken by his doctors to learn when his disease first began. (One clue turns out to be the wounds on Mr. Alsop's legs caused by the follow-through of his tennis serve.) We share his soaring hopes when his disease turns out to be atypical and seems for a tantalizing few months to go into spontaneous remission. Our interest never flags, not even when the disease sets in again and Mr. Alsop realizes that his stay of execution may be shorter than he had come to hope.

Not as we much depressed by his story. Quite the contrary; almost shamelessly we seem to absorb whatever benign mood Mr. Alsop chooses to color his pages—curiosity over his family background (for the first time in his life, he finds himself looking back instead of forward); or amusement at some of the condolence letters he received or paternal sentimentality over his six children (although one wonders how they will feel about being patronized in these pages); or wistfulness over the death of Dean Acheson (Mr. Alsop felt that, for better or worse, it signified the end of the Eastern WASP establishment); or

faction from looking back at life full of adventures and fun (although at times the ting of the friends begins to a like name-dropping). Not unpleasant palette of emotion at all.

Yet, how can this possibly be the story of a terminal illness? Several explanations come to mind. For one, as Mr. Alsop discovered early in his illness, the prospect of death was not so awful, he had learned. The worst kind of protective mechanism took over, after the first of being told of the limit of death. In a way, a experience has been more interesting than living in internal intimacy with the gentle W. C. Fields used to call man in the white night, and whom I have come to of as "Uncle Thanatos," and times when I have been so very sick, as dead old "Thanatos." And for the who is a little further from death, this protective mechanism grows twice quickly to double efficiency, least it did in my case).

For another thing, "Stay of Execution" remains, after story; and where there story, there is always hope. Knowledge will always the final motive, but so how many times we read of Shakespeare's play, some us goes on hoping and bell that this time it will turn differently. So it is with Alsop's story: We keep in the end will not be what has told us it will be. As it continues to be even after finish the story, for after Mr. Alsop has continued to active and to produce intensely his political column, Newsweek magazine.

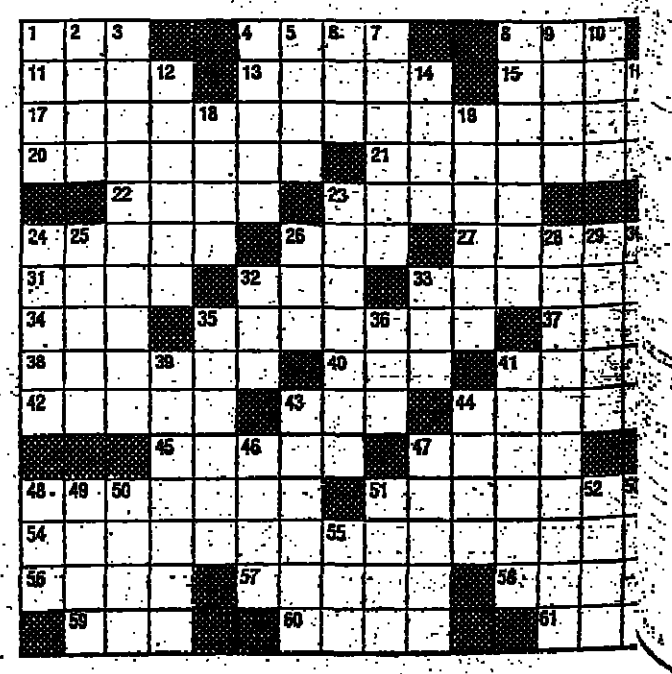
And finally, there seems a certain security in inevitability of death. Though awareness of it may be smaller than "the peace of Mr. Alsop felt inside him, the protective mechanism over, still we all keep the ledge of death hidden. Death defines our lives. It shapes our ambitions. It guarantees proportion and sure degree. Secretly, we it, though consciously not to know it. Stewart reminds us of it. The not so horrible to hear. It concludes this memento "There is a time to live, there is also a time to die. time has not yet come for. But it will. It will come all of us."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- Matterhorn
 - Risky perch
 - Loki's daughter
 - Haze
 - Cries of revelry
 - Black Sea inlet
 - Misshelmer, N.C. campus
 - Job and Mary
 - Criticized
 - Heavy cart
 - Covered with lichens
 - Ermine
 - Took the blue
 - Hebrew drums
 - Gumshoes
 - Kith's partner
 - Construction worker's wear
 - High note
 - Diet
 - Tolstoy
 - River of England
 - Sales
 - Orthodox sanctuary
 - Underclassmen
 - Scull
 - Cosmic reason
 - Carpenter's tool
 - Dorothy's creator
 - Hail fellow
 - Some vertebrate
 - Old astronomical arrangement
 - Florence's river
 - English lexicographer
 - German article
 - N.Y. time
 - Sea eagle
 - Raven's sound
 - Current measures, for short
 - Slit
 - Apple or strawberry
 - Grove or Gomez
 - Currier's partner
 - Fine leather
 - Abbr.
 - Give the high sign
 - Peashtul
 - O.T. book
 - Theater section
 - Crowns
 - "— and Lovers"
 - Gangster's foe
 - College group
 - thought
 - (rap)
 - Use dosed circuit TV
 - Frows
 - Complete: Pr
 - British court wear
 - Impressive
 - Black prefix
 - Porticoes
 - West or Larp
 - Nickname for cowboy
 - Pick up again
 - Crop
 - Onion
 - Paris exchange
 - Film over
 - Filigree
 - Treasures
 - Stitch loosely
 - F.D.R. agency
 - Raison d'
 - Chaney, Sr.
 - Read hastily
 - Home
 - Merganser
 - One who does
 - Suffix



مكازم لکچرل

NFL Dolphins Win, 30-26

Interceptions Defeat Steelers

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Dolphins' defense was built to stop the passing game, and it did. The Dolphins' defense was built to stop the passing game, and it did. The Dolphins' defense was built to stop the passing game, and it did.

Cappelletti Wins Heisman

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Penn State's John Cappelletti, a workhorse back who finished fourth among the nation's rushing and scoring leaders, was named today the 30th winner of the Heisman Trophy, symbol of the most outstanding college football player in the country.

II-America Football Squad Includes Freshman From Pitt

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Dorsett of the University of Pittsburgh, a running back, became the first freshman in 39 years to be named to the Associated Press All-America college football team, announced yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds and their performance metrics.



HIGH APPROACH—Miami's Mercury Morris goes over the top of the line for a short gain as Pittsburgh's Henry Davis moves in for the tackle. Dolphins won game, 30-26.

Tight Battle for NFL Playoff Berths

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The closeness of the battle for playoff berths in the National Football League could leave the issue open until the final scores are added up on the last day of the season.

Alabama Leads In Final Ratings

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The United Press International board of coaches' final top 20 major college football ratings, with won-loss records and first-place votes in parentheses:

In Soccer Competition 3 English Teams Eye UEFA Trophy

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Ever since it was known as the Fairs Cup, English clubs have done remarkably well in UEFA Cup competition—a kind of consolation prize for their failure to win the European Cup.

NHL Scoring

Table showing NHL scoring statistics for various teams and players.

WHA Scoring

Table showing WHA scoring statistics for various teams and players.

Many Players Exchanged Brisk Trading at Baseball Meeting

By Joseph Durso

HOUSTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Surrounded by the sights and sounds of winter games, baseball opened the busiest trading market in sports yesterday with a flurry of trades and a steepening of the argument over who will manage the New York Yankees.

NFL Film of Week: Steelers vs. Browns

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—This week's National Football League film of the week, to be shown Thursday, will feature the game between the Pittsburgh Steelers and Cleveland Browns.

NFL Standings

Table showing NFL standings for the American Conference and National Conference.

Monday's Results

Table showing the results of NFL games played on Monday.

College Basketball

Table showing college basketball results for Monday's games.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Table listing various amusement venues and shows in Paris.

WORLD FAMOUS BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

Table listing ticket prices and showtimes for the Moulin Rouge.

manager. Their chances of signing Williams apparently rested with Charles O. Finley, the provocative Oakland owner, who has threatened legal action unless somebody pays him for the loss of his manager.

Spitball Rule Gives Umpire New Latitude

HOUSTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Major league baseball's rules committee changed the penalty yesterday for throwing a spitball, allowing umpires to call a pitch a spitball without finding any "foreign substance on the ball."

NBA Scoring

Table showing NBA scoring statistics for various teams.

ABA Scoring

Table showing ABA scoring statistics for various teams.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements including personnel wanted, domestic situations, and international bank services.



U.S. CLASSIFIED OFFICES

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-24-06.) **BELGIUM:** Gasconne S.F.R.L., Avenue Louise 25, 1050 Brussels. (Tel.: 13-62-27.) **HOLLAND:** B.S.L.E.S., 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999. **SWITZERLAND:** 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2. (Tel.: 28-28-28.)

entered the bedroom of Alomene, Amphitryon's wife, he is said to have told her with a belch and a wink, "Well, at least I'm not going to have newsmen to be tickled around by anymore."

He is convinced that most of the readers he hopes to attract, no matter how inform-

edge forward" based on what they have already learned. "It's in the mentality," he said.

He added that "many artists are not interested in exploring the present. Those

Jean Bertin, the French engineer who is perhaps best known for the air-cushion train that bears his name, will contribute

Gen. Francisco Franco

BIRTHDAY: Generalissimo Francisco Franco celebrated his 81st birthday Tuesday with a routine day at work. The chief

ed by British Prime Min
Edward Heath. Tickets we
sale Monday for the Dec. 16
concert and were sold out 4
minutes in spite of a two

person limit. Heath began
concerts while an undergra-
at Oxford University and
conducted them ever since a-
during World War II.

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